The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1525.—Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—Having received numerous letters from various parts of the country, with complaints of the irregularity of certain parties SUPPOSED to belong to the Mining Exchange, I am instructed to publish a list of the members, and to state that the particulars of any complaints against members forwarded to me will be laid before the committee, and adjudicated upon in accordance with the rules of the Mining Exchange.
Mining Exchange, London, November 11, 1864. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

BATTERS, GEORGE (Chairman), 76, Old Broad-street.
BRENCHLEY, J. B., 78, Old Broad-street.
CUELL, W. H. (WATSON and CUELL), 1, St. Michael's-alley.
HAMILTON, T., 4, Austinfriars.
HORLEY, R., 69, Cornhill.
KEMPE, W. H. B., 26, Throgmorton-street.
MICHELL, W., 42, Cornhill.

ALLISON, W., 29, Austinfriars.
BARTLETT, W., 2, Bucklersbury.
BAWDEN, W., 12, St. Michael's-alley.
BROWN, B., 36, Throgmorton-street.
BRADLEY, E., 3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.
BIRDSEY, W., 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
COOKE, E., 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.
CLIFT, R., 48, Threadneedle-street.
COMPERS, E., 3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.
HUTCHINSON, J. W., 78, Old Broad-street.
HUME, JAS., 74, Old Broad-street.
JEANS, T. M., Salisbury.
LELEAN, W., 11, Royal Exchange.
LAVINGTON, G., 20, St. Helen's-place.
LANE, F. G., 2, Royal Exchange.
LANE, J. S., 44, Treadneedle-street.
METHERELL, J., Mining Exchange.
MANSELL, F. W., 75, Old Broad-street.
MOORE, GEO., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
MILFORD, H., Mining Exchange.
OLDREY, E., 20, Throgmorton-street.
POWELL, C., 78, Old Broad-street.
PERMEWAN, W. Z., 20, Throgmorton-street.
ROSEWARNE, T., 81, Old Broad-street.
RISLEY, J., 32, Lombard-street.
RYE, H. B., 77, Old Broad-street.
RICE, G., 5. Cowper's-court, Cornhill.
REYNOLDS, J. B., 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
SHARP, H. G., 32, Poultry.
SEWARD, W., 19, Throgmorton-street.
STOCKER, J., Mining Exchange.
SANDY, G. D., 48, Threadneedle-street.
THOMSON, W., 2, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street.
THOMAS, T. P., 6, New Broad-street.
WATSON, P., 79, Old Broad-street.
WARD, W., 29, Threadneedle-street.
WADDINGTON, H., 20, Throgmorton-street.
WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley.
WARD and JACKMAN, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

Mr. CROFTS transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices.

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

*** ORDERS to buy or sell RAILWAY and BANK shares promptly carried out, for cash. BUY METROPOLITAN RAILWAY stock.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SHARES IN THE MARKET THIS WEEK:—Birch Tor and Vitifer, Great Laxey, East Vor, Bedol-Aur, Frank Mills, South Darren, Central Mineru, North Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, Harriett, Bryntail, Tincroft, Vor, Hope.

*** The REDUCTION of the BANK RATE is a most favourable event for a rise in mining shares, especially as indicating a return to 4 or 5 per cent. before the end of the year 1864.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 5 Buller, £12; 50 Bedol-Aur; 20 Boscawen, 26s.; 20 Bryntail, £3; 50 Crebor, 37s. 6d.; 100 Calstock Consols, 20s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 32s.; 50 Crenver and Abraham, 17s. 6d.; 10 Central Mines, 35s.; 50 Drake Walls, 7s. 6d.; 20 East Lovell, £13; 20 East Rosewarne, £3; 20 East Russell; 50 Furze Hill Wood, 4s.; 25 Great Wheal Busy, £2½; 20 Hallenbeagle, £3¼; 25 Havan (£5 paid), 25s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 20 North Treskerby, £3¼; 5 North Basset, 27s. 6d.; 10 North Grambler, £2½; 50 North Devon; 50 New Wheal Martha, 27s. 6d.; 50 Prince of Wales, 3s. 6d.; 50 South Grenville, 9s. 6d.; 35 Toivadden, 17s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £5¼.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

Mr. LELEAN has FOR SALE:—15 Great Laxey, 5 Providence, 50 Bedford United, 5 Clifford Amalgamated, 1 Devon Great Consols, 10 East Basset, 10 East Caradon, 10 East Lovell, 1 South Caradon, 1 St. Ives Consols, 5 Wheal Seton, 2 West Seton, 20 North Treskerby, 50 East Grenville, 20 North Chiverton, 10 South Basset, 50 South Condurrow, 20 Pendeen, 100 Prince of Wales, 2 Leawood, 10 South Darren, 100 West Jane, 20 East Rosewarne, 10 North Crofty, 25 East Russell, 50 East Laxey, 50 Great South Chiverton, 100 Bedol-Aur, 10 East Treskerby, 10 Trelyon Consols, 50 Rosewarne Consols, 60 North Great Work, 70 Wheal Emma, 25 Trimley Hall, 60 Vale of Towy, 100 Hawkmoor, 20 Crane, 100 Wheal Curtis, 15 East Carn Brea, 200 North Jane, 100 Great Caradon, 10 Sithney and Carnmeal, 20 East Chiverton, 10 Darren, 50 East Providence, £2¾; and 250 North Miners, 3s.

I refer my correspondents to my letter in this day's Journal, page 792.
Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. J. RISLEY is a BUYER of—

West Caradon, £6½.	Wheal Crebor, 33s.	East Grenville, £6¼.
Wheal Grenville, £5¼.	Pendeen, £2⅞.	South Grenville, 5s.

And will continue to transact business on commission for parties of undoubted respectability. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

All communications between this and Christmas to be addressed Padstow, Cornwall. Wellington Chambers, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—

Bedford United.	Gawton.	New Rosewarne.
Chiverton.	Great South Tolgus.	New Birch Tor.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Fortune.	Providence.
East Caradon.	Great Wheal Vor.	St. Day United.
East Russell.	Hingston.	South Tolgus.
East Rosewarne.	Kelly Bray.	Tincroft.
East Lovell.	Lady Bertha.	Wheal Uny
East Carn Brea.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Edward.
East Basset.	North Treskerby.	Wheal Seton.
East Grenville.	North Downs.	Wheal Grenville.
East Gunnis Lake.	North Robert.	Wheal Rose.
East Jane.	Nangiles.	Wheal Crebor.
Frank Mills.	North Basset.	Wheal Grylls.
		West Chiverton.

T. ROSEWARE is enabled to give sound advice respecting the present marketable mines.
November 11, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—200 Bottle Hill, 1s. 6d.; 100 Santa Barbara; 125 Alamillos, 27s. 6d.; 1 Devon Consols; 50 East Grenville; 40 Toivadden, 15s.; 10 East Caradon, £19; 5 Tincroft, £17; 1 Wheal Seton, £200; 20 East Lovell; 70 Kelly Bray, 11s. 6d.; 150 Wheal Pollard, 1s. 6d.; 20 East Basset and Grylls; 20 East Grambler and St. Aubyn, 15s.; 2 Miners, £300; 150 Anglo-Brazilian, 6s. 6d.; 50 North Minera, 4s. 6d.; 2 West Damsel; 150 Redmoor, 3s.; 50 East Providence; 2 West Tolgus; 100 South Grenville, 8s. 6d.; 250 Great Northern (call paid), 1s.; 50 Sithney Metal; 50 Birch Tor and Vitifer; 50 Okel Tor, £3½; 10 Cwm Erfin; 100 Welsh Gold, 18s. 6d.; 2 West Sharp Tor, £62; 1 South Caradon; 15 Foxdale; 50 East Rosewarne, £2⅞; 50 East Russell; 10 Great Vor; 40 Camborne Vean; 30 Bedford United, £2¼; 200 East Seton; 20 Gonamena; 5 Cargoll; 150 Prince of Wales, 3s.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Twenty years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)
Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CAPITALISTS AND SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES will do well to read the "Weekly Circular," published by PETER WATSON, of yesterday, Friday, November 4, Vol. VII., price 6d. each copy.

In this Circular there are several mines mentioned which are certain to pay good interest, or otherwise greatly advance in market value.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

5 Bedford United.
5 Brynford Hall, £6½.
20 Bedol-Aur (an offer wanted).
5 Billins, £13.
55 Bottle Hill, 2s.
5 Bryn Gwiog.
20 Bryntail, £2⅞.
3 Buller, £9⅞.
5 Clifford Amalgamated.
1 Cargoll.
2 Cwm Erfin, £33⅞.
20 Chiverton Valley.
20 Carn Camborne, 29s.
20 Chiverton Moor, £2 12 6
5 Chiverton, £6 18s. 9d.
50 Crenver Abraham, 9s 9d
20 Camborne Vean, £2½.
10 Cobre, £27.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £11¾.
10 Clijah & Went., £33¾.
1 Devon Great Consols.
50 Don Pedro.
1 East Basset, £51 8s. 9d.
10 East Carn Brea, £6 3 9
20 East del Rey, 8s. 9d.
5 East Russell, £4 18s 9d
5 East Lovell, £12 12s 6d
20 East Chiverton, 30s.
20 East Margaret.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 15 9
10 East Grenville, £6 8s 9
20 East Laxey, 30s.
5 East Caradon, £19¼.
100 Frontino and Bolivia.
10 Frank Mills.
50 Gt. Northern Copper, 1s. (call paid).
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £33¼.
3 Great Fortune, £7¼.
2 Grambler.
5 Great Laxey, £16¾.
50 Gt. South Chiverton (an offer wanted).
10 Hallenbeagle, £3 3s. 9d.
5 Hingston Down, £4 6 9
20 Kelly Bray, 10s. 9d.
20 Lady Bertha, 13s.
20 Linares, £5⅝.
10 Marke Valley, £4⅛.
50 Mariquita.
50 Nant-y-Iago, 3s.
25 New Birch Tor & Vitifer
20 North Chiverton.
10 North Pool, 37s. 6d.
5 North Wh. Crofty, £3.
50 North Devon, 35s.
20 North Downs, 20s.
5 North Treskerby, £2 7 6
50 North Minera (an offer wanted).
40 New Martha, 28s. 9d.
1 North Roskear, £17½.
10 North Shepherds, 34s 9d
1 New Seton, £59¾.
1 Nangiles, £17¾.
5 New Rosewarne.
100 Port Phillip, 18s. 9d.
30 Prince of Wales, 3s. 3d.
5 Polbreen, £12½.
10 Par Consols.
25 Quebrada (£6 10s. paid).
50 South Grenville, 5s. 9d.
20 South Condurrow, 34s.
10 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
20 South Lovell, £2.
30 South Darren.
20 Sithney Metal, 27s. 6d.
10 Sithney Carnmeal.
50 Santa Barbara.
5 St. John del Rey, £33¾.
50 St. David's Gold, 6d.
50 St. Just Consols, 2s. 6d.
30 St. Just United, £1⅞.
3 Stray Park, £17 18s. 9d.
10 Toivadden, 9s. 9d.
5 Tincroft, £16⅝.
20 Treleigh, 12s.
50 Treweatha,
5 Vigra and Clogau, £21¼
50 Vale of Towy, 5s.
1 West Chiverton, £67½.
2 West Sharp Tor.
10 Wheal Edward, 10s.
1 Wheal Seton, £199.
5 West Caradon.
1 West Seton, £212½.
20 Wheal Arthur, 3s.
50 Welsh Gold.
30 Wheal Hartley.
10 West Condurrow.
20 Wheal Agar.
1 West Tolgus, £69½.
5 Wh. Grenville, £5½.
5 Wheal Margaret.
1 West Frances, £21.
10 Wheal Hope.
30 Wheal Harriett.
50 Worthing, 17s. 6d.
20 Wheal Crebor, 35s. 9d.
50 Wheal Unity, 3s. 3d.
5 Wheal Uny, £3 1s. 3d.
50 Yudanamutana.

And is a BUYER of 5 Cwm Erfin, 15 Clifford Amalgamated, 10 Bedford United, 20 Hingston Down, 10 Great Laxey, and 3 West Sharp Tor.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, November 11, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE has removed to the above address, where all communications on matters relating to business will meet with his usual attention.
Nov. 11, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Prosper United, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.
76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Business done at closest nett or commission prices.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

WILLIAM WARD,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SIR,—Referring to my Circular dated 12th October, 1863, announcing my retirement as chief clerk in the office of Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, and the commencement of business as a mining broker, it was not amongst my thoughts to suppose such an event possible as occurred on Wednesday last, by the sudden death of my late respected employer, Mr. Dunsford, of which melancholy occurrence you will, no doubt, have been already informed.

By the advice of several friends, I have been strongly recommended to tender to the committees and shareholders of the numerous mines in the late Mr. Dunsford's office my services as future secretary, relying on the fact that, during my 11 or 12 years' services under Mr. Dunsford as chief clerk, an intimate acquaintance with all the details of his office will at least be a recommendation in my favour; and for the rest I trust that nothing more is wanting on my part than the assurance that the utmost zeal and closest attention shall at all times be devoted to further the interests of all the adventurers, and not less so to those who by their vote or influence may assist in confiding them to my care.

Trusting that you will take my application into favourable and immediate consideration, I remain, your obedient servant, WILLIAM WARD.
29, Threadneedle-street, E.C., November 12, 1864.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (22 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, in the following:—

	Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.
Clifford Amalgamated	£32 –33	E. Wh. Grenville (call pd).	£ 6⅜– 6⅝
Chiverton	6⅜– 6⅝	Great Wheal Vor	33 –33½
East Russell	4⅝– 5	Nangles	17 –18
East Carn Brea	6¼– 6½	North Treskerby	2⅜– 2⅝
East Caradon	19¼–19½	Wheal Crebor	1⅝–36s. 6d.
East Wheal Lovell	12½–12¾	Wheal Grenville	5⅜– 5⅝

GREAT VOR, EAST GRENVILLE, EAST LOVELL, WHEAL CREBOR.—G. RICE is dealing largely in these shares as buyer or seller, and can, therefore, do business at close prices.

G. RICE does not publish his opinions on mines, but he is prepared to give good sound advice to speculators in mining shares.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—Business in these shares (37s. 6d. paid). Money advanced on mining shares.
Nov. 11, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of 48, Threadneedle-street), STOCK AND SHAREDEALER. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

FOR SALE:—75 Bedol-Aur, 11s.; 60 Great South Chiverton; 50 Wheal Crebor, 39s. 6d.; 80 Vale of Towy, 5s.; 2 Great Vor, £33½; 10 Wheal Grenville, £5 13s. 9d.; 5 Hingston Down, £4 6s. 3d.; 1 East Basset, £51¼; 3 Trelawny, £19¾; 15 Calvadnack, 20s.; 1 Nangiles, £16⅞; 60 Wheal Unity, 3s.; 40 Great Retallack, 2s. 6d.; 50 Kelly Bray, 11s. 3d.; 10 Rosewarne United, 21s.; 5 North Treskerby, £2⅜; 30 South Grenville, 6s. 9d.; 50 Redmoor, 3s. 3d.; 20 Bryntail, £2 18s. 9d.; 30 East Laxey, 37s. 6d.; 1 West Tolgus; 40 Lady Bertha, 12s. 3d.; 10 East Rosewarne, £2¾; 10 East Russell; 5 East Lovell, £12½.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED from No. 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, to No. 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., where he trusts to receive a continuation of their favours in his business of sharebroker and share auctioneer.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, at One o'clock, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE SHARES:—

50 East Wheal Grenville (unappropriated).
100 Lady Bertha (forfeited for non-payment of calls.)
300 Wheal Unity Consols.
8 Rosewarne United.
3 Wheal Seton.
1 South Tolgus.
5 Nangiles.
5 Great Wheal Vor.
10 East Wheal Lovell.
16 Calvadnack.
500 Nth. Minera, preference (12s. 6d. paid).
50 North Minera, old (£1 paid).
150 Prince of Wales.
3 Roskearnoweth.
80 South Grenville.
24 South Darren.
200 Vale of Towy.
50 West Great Work.
15 Worvas Downs.
82 Cwmsymlog Lead Mines (£5 paid).
20 Gwydr Park.
25 Wheal Grenville.
5 Bryn Gwiog.
3 Billins.
50 Long Rake.
50 Wheal Hope (lead).
50 Wheal Crebor.
5 Great Laxey.
3 West Chiverton.
30 Wheal Chiverton.
50 East Carn Brea.
10 Tincroft.
50 Bedol-Aur.
30 Chiverton Moor.
25 Drake Walls.
10 East Devon Consols.
25 Calvadnack.
100 Great Northern Copper.
125 Great Retallack.
5 West Caradon.
135 Lady Bertha.
10 North Robert.
34 Rosewarne United.
100 Redmoor.
5 West Fowey.
70 Wheal Union.
5 New Wheal Lovell.
1 Wheal Buller.
4 Retanna Hill.
50 Wheal Unity.
75 West Trevelyan.
65 Wheal Edward.
30 Wheal Hope.
30 West Stray Park.
9 Wheal Margaret.
6 Boscundle.

Parties desirous of offering shares at this sale will please forward their instructions not later than Thursday, the 17th inst., that they may be advertised in the MINING JOURNAL, and inserted in the catalogue.

For further particulars as to East Wheal Grenville, application may be made to Mr. JOHN WATSON, George-yard, Lombard-street; as to Lady Bertha, to Mr. GEO. LAVINGTON, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; and as to the shares generally to the auctioneer, at his offices, 6, New Broad-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

50 Wheal Crebor, 36s. 3d.
20 South Darren, 35s.
50 Prince of Wales, 2s 10d.
5 Wentworth Cons., £7½
10 East Caradon, £19⅞.
50 New Birch Tor, £2 8 9
20 North Basset, 26s. 6d.
100 Dale, 8s.
50 Glasgow Cara., £3 6 3
50 Wheal Pollard, 1s.
5 Stray Park (call paid), £19.
5 Nangiles, £17½.
5 North Roskear, £17.
50 North Minera, 3s. 6d.
25 New Wh. Martha, 29s.
25 North Treskerby, £2 8 9
50 South Condurrow, 33s.
50 Vale of Towy, 5s. 6d.
40 Carn Camborne, 29s.
20 East Russell, £4 18s 9d
50 Wheal Edward, 8s.
45 Wheal Edward, 8s.
30 St. Day United, 27s 6d.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. BIRDSEY is a BUYER of 500 (or any part of) Alten and Quenangen Mining Company (Limited), at £2 per share.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, most of which are at the same time strongly recommended for an early and immense rise in value:—

South Condurrow.
Bryntail.
Clifford Amalgamated.
Carn Camborne.
New Rosewarne.
Wheal Jane.
Wheal Margaret.
Camborne Vean.
Kitty (Lelant).
South Basset.
East Grambler.
East Lovell.
Trencrom.
Rosewarne United.
West Caradon.
Grambler and St. Aubyn.

Friends and investors, if they would consult their own interests, will do well to act upon this advertisement, and not treat it as one of the empty statements so often put forth in the public journals. HUBERT BARNES RYE.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, and Mining Exchange, Nov. 11, 1864.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, SHAREBROKERS,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange),

RECOMMENDS the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of SHARES in the FOLLOWING DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at quoted prices:—

	Market Prices.		Market Prices.
Clifford Amalgamated...	£32 –32½	Lady Bertha.....	12s. 6d.–14s 6d
Wheal Seton.....	197½–200	North Crofty	£ 2¼–2¾
Wheal Mary Ann.....	16¼–16¾	Wheal Harriett.....	6s.–8s.
Nangiles.....	17 –19	Wheal Uny.....	3¼–3½
North Basset.....	1¼– 1⅜	Marke Valley.....	4 –4½
Great Wheal Fortune....	7 –7¼	Great Laxey.....	16¼–16¾
East Carn Brea	6¼–6⅜	West Seton	210 –215
East Providence.....	2⅜–2¾	South Caradon.....	535 –545
Devon Great Consols....	585 –590	East Wheal Vor.....	1⅜–2
Wheal Union.....	15s. –20s.	South Condurrow.....	31s.–33s.
Providence	34½–35½	Kelly Bray.....	11s.–13s.
Wheal Trelawny.....	19⅛–20	Wheal Grenville.....	5⅜–5⅝
Tincroft.....	16¼–16¾	Long Rake.....	2 –2¼
West Wheal Vor.....	1⅛–1¾	East Basset.....	51 –53
West Caradon.....	6⅛–7		

NANGILES.—There is no just cause for the depreciation in price. Shares ought to be bought; they have dropped from £36, being 160 per cent. fall. The mine is in a better position than ever it was.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—These mines never looked so well. Shares are very firm in demand, and well worth buying. Dividends will increase; they pay £3 annually.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—This mine is looking well, and at £2 the shares are worth buying; they were readily saleable at £5 a short time since, when prospects were not so good. Same lodes, and adjoining Great Vor.

LONG RAKE.—This mine is about paying costs; they are laying open large reserves of ore ground, already estimated at £5000. There are only 2000 shares with £3 paid. They are a safe investment at present low price.

OFFER WANTED for 50 Colenso, 50 Wheal Crofty, 18 Wheal Agar, 28 Great Caradon, 5 Crane.

N.B.—Sound advice and reliable information given as to the safest and best paying investments of the day, both in Railway, Banking, Mining, Insurance, and other shares. Established 12 years.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

Clifford Amalgamated, Grambler and St. Aubyn, East Grambler, and Great South Tolgus should be bought at once. West Seton shares should be bought at the present reduced price.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in—

Kelly Bray.	East Basset.	North Treskerby.
Wheal Seton.	Wheal Grenville.	Great Laxey.
Providence.	East Providence.	Nangiles.
East Caradon.	Bedford United.	Wheal Trelawny.
Wheal Mary Ann.	North Basset.	Tincroft.
Great Wheal Vor.	Clifford Amalgamated.	

Mr. BARTLETT still recommends Clifford Amalgamated, North Treskerby, Nangiles, Great Laxey, and Providence for immediate investment.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, of 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is prepared with a list of a few mines which he can confidently recommend for investment, and which are likely to have a very considerable rise in a short time.—November 11, 1864.

MANCHESTER.
MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

Original Correspondence.

COLLIERS' STRIKES, AND MACHINERY.

SIR,—In reference to your article on "Colliers' Strikes and Machinery," in last week's Journal, it is but fair to state that the coal-cutting machine mentioned therein is the patent of Mr. James Grafton Jones, and was supplied by us, and the same which you described in your previous Journal of Oct. 29, but with the addition of the pair of trial wheels mentioned in your later article. The air-compressing engine and apparatus was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Pigott and Farrar, of Barnsley, and cannot be too highly estimated.—*Newport, Mon., Nov.* 8. FRED. LEVICK,

(for James Grafton Jones and self, proprietors of the patent.)

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

SIR,—In last week's report of the state of the Iron Trades, &c. (under the heading of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire), your correspondent has made a grave declaration as to the number of furnaces out of blast in the Middlesbro' district, and thus creating a most erroneous impression on matters requiring the most exact and correct information, the converse leading to much irregularity and inconvenience. Please allow me to correct the statement that "there are a number of furnaces out of blast in the Middlesbro' district;" for out of *sixty-five furnaces* in the district, on the 1st of the present month *only one* was out of blast, being under repairs, as will be seen by the appended list, and no less than twenty other furnaces at the same date were in course of erection; many of these are close on completion, and all ready for blowing-in, and the foundations laid for six others. This proves a vitality and most healthy state of things in the Cleveland district. On Nov. 1 the position of the Cleveland furnaces was as follows:—

Place and owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Eston—Bolckow and Vaughan	9	—	9
" Clay Lane Company	6	—	6
" South Bank Company	3	—	3
Middlesbro'—Bolckow and Vaughan	4	—	4
" Hopkins and Co.	2	—	2
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning, and Co.	2	—	2
" Cochrane and Co.	4	—	4
" Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co.	5	—	5
Port Clarence—Bell Brothers	6	—	6
Norton—Warner, Lucas, and Barrett	3	—	3
Stockton—Holdsworth and Co.	3	—	3
Thornaby—W. Whitwell and Co.	3	—	3
Darlington—South Durham Company	2	1	3
Grosmont—Bagnall Brothers	2	—	2
Witton Park—Bolckow and Vaughan	4	—	4
Ferry Hill—J. Morrison	3	—	3
Newport—B. Samuelson	3	—	3
Total	64	1	65

These furnaces constitute at present those already completed in the Cleveland district, with the exception of the four at Witton Park, which are situated in the county of Durham, but as belonging to Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, and their working position not altering the list of those *in* or *out* in either list, I thought it as well to place them among the others of this list. The list for the adjacent county of Durham stands as favourably circumstanced for being at work, for although ten appear *out* at Consett, yet it must be borne in mind that they never were in blast at all to the present proprietary, the works being the property of the defunct District Bank of Newcastle; and the eight furnaces in blast at Consett, and the very extensive rolling-mills attached thereto, are now being most successfully worked by a body of the late shareholders of the Bank, the remaining ten furnaces never having been in blast by them at all for several years.

COUNTY OF DURHAM FURNACES—STATEMENT TO NOVEMBER 1.

Place and owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Stanhope—Weardale Iron Company	1	—	1
Towlaw—Weardale Iron Company	5	—	5
Consett—Derwent Iron Company	8	10	18
Seaham—Lady Londonderry	3	—	3
Jarrow—C. Palmer	4	—	4
Birtley—Perkins and Co.	3	—	3
Total	24	10	34

As I have stated, these ten furnaces have never been used by the present proprietary, and previously for several years; therefore, really afford no clue whatever to the state of trade in the locality they are situated in, and most assuredly have no connection whatever with the Middlesbro' district.

With reference to the "very large order for railway work, &c., being executed for India, the chairs being cast at the rate of 50 to 60 tons a-day, some new furnaces are nearly completed, and an engine of 1000-horse power *is* being put down in connection with them;" this relates to Sir W. Armstrong and Co.'s extensive works at Elswick, in Northumberland, and the 1000-horse power engine refers not alone to this company's blast-furnaces, now very nearly completed, but to the very extensive rolling-mills which this company have also laid down. THOS. A. BARNES.

Prospect-place, Whitby.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE.

SIR,—It is always a pleasure to hold a controversy with a practical man on any subject, whether scientific or otherwise, as there is some information to be gained, but when mere "theorists" thrust themselves into print the whole affair becomes a "bore." A statement was made that the French ironmasters were underselling the South Staffordshire ironmasters in the London market 3*l.* per ton in the price of girders. I have seen most of the heavy works now in course of erection in London, but find all the girders made with English iron, and of English workmanship. Certainly if French girders had been "imported into England," it was clearly the duty of the *Mining Journal* to inform the iron trade of the fact, but so far as my memory serves me, that oracle of the mining interest is silent on the subject. No one could find out how these girders got to London at 3*l.* per ton under the market price; but Mr. Barnes has solved the difficulty; and we now know all about the whole affair. The most difficult problems in the world are always as clear as noonday when properly explained, but how Mr. Barnes can prove to us that the French ironmasters can buy iron at Whitby in England, take it to France, again re-ship it to London, and undersell the English makers 3*l.* per ton in their own market, is more than I can comprehend. Of course, it is only a question of 7s. 6d. per ton, the cost of the freight of the iron to France, but let us take Mr. Barnes's own figures:—

To cost of iron at Whitby	per ton	£1	16	6
Freight to France		0	7	6
Import duty and charges		1	17	6
Inland carriage to works		0	10	0
Back carriage of girders to London		0	17	6 = £5 9 0
Cost of pig-iron, carriage, and underselling price in London				3 0 0
Position of the Frenchman	per ton			£8 9 0
The price of pig-iron in Staffordshire, equal to Whitby best brand (say)	per ton			3 0 0
Difference				£5 9 0

in favour of the South Staffordshire manufacturers. Perhaps this explains how Austria also competes in our market. But then comes the word *if*—always part of the programe—a purchaser can be found willing to pay 25*l.* per ton first-hand to the Frenchman for common girders, the thing can be done. Unfortunately for the Frenchman, girders can be purchased in South Staffordshire at —— per ton. Wait. I will leave Mr. Barnes to find out the price himself; he may gain some information which will, perhaps, enlighten him. But Mr. Barnes has not yet convinced us that pig-iron can be made at Grosmont at a profit, and delivered free on board at Whitby at 1*l.* 16s. per ton. Perhaps I had better ask Mr. Barnes to give us the result of his own experience on this point, and if he cannot, perhaps some of the shareholders of the Whitby Iron Company can tell us the amount of the dividend they got from their ironworks at Beckhole, while under the management of Mr. Barnes. But, as Mr. Barnes was their manager, he certainly can tell us how much iron he made per week at the two furnaces, the nett profit to his company out of this 1*l.* 16s. per ton, and the amount of dividends paid to the shareholders during this time. Now, unless Mr. Barnes can show and convince the shareholders of the Whitby Iron Company that he could and did make cast-iron at these works at a profit for 1*l.* 16s. per ton, we can only come to the conclusion that he is as great an authority on the Whitby iron trade as he is on the French iron trade. Now, Mr. Barnes, you should recollect that those who live in "glass houses should not throw stones." I really think I have some of your letters somewhere also. But, Mr. Barnes, did not you offer, through me, that if my friends and clients would only take the iron mines from the party you pretended to represent, erect blast-furnaces, and employ you as manager, that you could and would hand over to us all the free and independent electors of Whitby? And I beg here to inform the electors of Whitby, that if my name were used at all in connection with the election, it was without my authority, and that the intelligence conveyed to me in last week's Journal was the first that I ever heard of this "Whitby sensation." One word more, Mr. Barnes. As you ask me for an introduction to my French friends and clients, and appear anxious to show them how to buy and sell iron in the English and French markets, before I could give you this introduction I should require to be informed by the directors of the Whitby Iron Company that you managed their works to their entire satisfaction, and that the works were remunerative to the shareholders at 1*l.* 16s. per ton for the iron made under your management.

26, *Throgmorton-street, Nov.* 7. GEO. SHEPHERD, C.E.

"MUNTZ METAL"—THE AURICHALCUM OF THE ANCIENTS.

SIR,—I find in "Cooper's Thesaurles," published A.D. 1573, that this *alloy* was known to the ancients as *Aurichalcum* or *Orichalcum*. It was used by them for adorning their columns, &c. This, after the lapse of so many years, is a very curious fact. The Chinese have for centuries employed the alloy of zinc and nickel for *children's toys*. &c. Allow me to suggest to the Muntz Company the manufacture of flower-pots of their alloy, and likewise pipes or tubes for *irrigation works*, as all plants grow much more rapidly when irrigated with water *positively* electrified, the clouds always being in a negative state. JAS. BRUCE (late 33d Reg.)

London, Nov. 9.

DOLCOATH MINE—DRESSING THE ORE.

SIR,—The writer of a letter in the Journal of Oct. 29, on "the Dolcoath Meeting," signing himself a "Miner," evidently feels an interest in mining enterprise, and his few remarks on the "cost of dressing the tin ore of this mine," as well as on the "large quantity of tin lost from want of care in the after processes," were not, of course, introduced into his letter with the "object of depreciating the knowledge and acquirements of those who manage at this, the most successful, mine in the west." (?) These subjects, however, are of such serious importance to the shareholders generally, and to the agents, too (who, by-the-bye, with their families, hold *one-tenth* of the mine), that something should be done to bring about a better state of things, and, if possible, to raise our operations, both in economy and effectiveness, to the level of our neighbours. I would suggest, therefore, that "Miner" visits this mine, and points out the serious defects he has been kind enough to state exist, and which he says the "most casual and ignorant miner must be struck with." I need not add that by so doing he would confer a boon of no small magnitude on the agents, as well as on the mining public generally.

In reference to another part of the letter, I take the liberty of remarking that Mr. Waters is undoubtedly capable of forming his own opinions, and of acting upon them; but if "Miner" thinks otherwise, perhaps he would call on that gentleman, and give him a little instruction on the important matters of tin smelting, buying, &c. ONE OF THE AGENTS.

Dolcoath Mine, Nov. 7.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—I have been much pleased in noticing the returns of gold raised at Castell Carn Dochan; and although the quantity at times is very small, being only about 2 ozs. for the week ending Nov. 1, still it is a testimony to the fact of gold being found in Wales. I strongly advise the shareholders, now that they know the property contains gold, to erect at once a powerful engine and a large number of heads of stamps (say) from 60 to 100 heads, so as to be enabled to stamp large quantities of mineral, and make a proportionate return of the precious metal. Let them take the hint from the tin miners of Cornwall, who, on opening a mine, and finding the lode large and productive, immediately erect powerful stamps to reduce large quantities, so as to make up in quantity for the lack of quality. Anyone who has visited the neighbourhood of Dolgelly need not wonder at the estimation in which gold mining is held at present, and why it has never paid any dividends to the shareholders, and why it never will to the majority of the different companies, unless another course is pursued from that hitherto adopted. Let the different companies (of which I think there are 25 or 26) go to work in a miner-like way, and prove their lodes, and if they contain gold to the extent of only ¼ oz. to the ton, call in a competent engineer, and let him erect good stamping-machinery for them, with not less than 40 or 50 heads—100 would be better; they will then have some chance of getting a return for the capital expended.

I am glad that the Vigra and Clogau and the Welsh Gold Mining Companies have secured the services of Mr. Arthur Dean as their consulting engineer, and that he has already commenced to erect powerful stamping machinery at both mines. At Tyn-y-groes he will shortly have 120 heads at work, when he will be able to prove that not only is there gold in Wales, but, when worked in a proper manner, there is sufficient to pay handsome profits to those who have embarked their capital in those concerns. What return can the shareholders of the other mining companies possibly expect when they have only a stamps with four or five heads (and that often badly constructed, sometimes driven by a belt) to reduce the quartz? Anyone at all accustomed to mining operations could tell them in a moment that, unless their quartz is very rich indeed, they will not get gold enough to pay the salaries of their agents. H.

Nov. 7.

MR. N. ENNOR'S SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.

SIR,—The style in which Mr. Ennor writes his letters may deter many (who otherwise might) from entering into a controversy with him on the subject of his System of Geology; but, as he seems to have maps and plans, and to have very seriously studied the subject during a long period of active practical occupation, may I suggest to him the propriety of engaging some public room, where he can exhibit his drawings, and enter into the necessary explanations to those who may be there assembled. I feel assured that many gentlemen would embrace the opportunity thus afforded to meet and discuss the matter with this "champion of the Practicals."

Without offering an opinion on the soundness or otherwise of his statements, I may express my belief that much credit appears to be due to Mr. Ennor for his perseverance, and I can only hope that he will show an earnest desire to enlighten while explaining his views, when he may depend upon an attentive and friendly audience. F. G. S.

MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR'S SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.

NO. XVII.—THE UNITED MINES HOT WATER.

SIR,—Having referred to the Journal to see my remarks on the United Mines Hot Water, made in the early part of 1855, near ten years since, I find I then noticed, and gave it as my opinion, that it was caused from chemical action, produced by sulphur, iron, and copper combining and forming there, and then sulphuret of copper; and that the child now living is likely to see the ore worked out, and the water become cold, much like the water of other mines. I could get no information of any man who had ever attempted to analyse the water: some of the most intelligent captains asked me if I thought it were not the sulphur dissolving that caused the heat: this I answered in the negative, as I could detect but little sulphur, iron, or copper going off. I published this report in the Journal as my opinion: a week or two after I went down to inspect Wheal Buller, when the old captain came over from the United Mines to see me, and to inform me that he he could bear me out in every word I had said respecting the water. He said that he had worked two or three lodes south, and as he got into the heart of the ore it became very hot, and when they had taken out all the ore the water became cold. He said he was sure that I was correct in what I said. I also noticed that this hot water came from the east, and that the ore dipped in that direction. I stated that that there was sure to be a great deposit of ore there, and that it was likely to make the deepest mine in all this district. I am so far borne out to the letter. Captains of other mines state they have found hot water in mines, but only about the deposits of ore. I believe that all hot springs originate from chemical action, arising from combinations of metallic and mineral substances, which opinion is borne out by all the hot water found in Devon and Cornwall, where the deepest trials have been made. If this is the true and natural law in Cornwall, it is the elementary law prevailing throughout the world. We must not expect every mine that produces copper to have hot water; it is only in those mines that are growing sulphurets that the water is very hot. I believe these lodes continue hot but for a season; when the sulphur fails the heat is reduced. I returned Devon Consols as a decaying body of ore: where the heat had subsided the courses of copper in that mine became coated with the oxide of iron and sulphur in a few hours, and copper showed on bright iron. I have stated the Devon Consols to be a decaying deposit of copper, and the United Mines a growing one. I have no doubt but that the Devon Consols lode was at some period a hot one. At Great Dowgas, twenty years since, the upper part of the mine, in a mass of sulphurous ores, was very hot, and the lower portions quite cold. What will Mr. Fox say to this?

I next take up the remark made at Bath on the hot water in the United Mines. Not with the wonderful long shot they fired, as Sir Charles here tried his hand at a new mortar, to fire round shell—a shell only one year round. He made Mr. W. Smyth bombadier; he acted gunner himself, and appointed Mr. Horton Davey as commissary, to bring up supplies. A new shell was planned and constructed, charged by Prof. Miller and fired; it exploded, when it was found to contain sulphate of lime, and the chlorides of calcium and sodium, and caesium—a new metal, never before found in a shell fired in England. It also contained a large quantity of lathium. This shell to me, was charged with strange contents. As this shell produced neither sulphur, iron, or copper, it looks suspicious. The very disturbance of the lode was sufficient to have produced portions of each, Here is a lode in places 12 ft. wide, composed of nearly one-half sulphur, the remainder consisting of iron, copper, and silica, while not a trace of either is found in Prof. Miller's shell. This, though strange, goes to bear out my views as to its being a large deposit of ore forming, and nearly all the iron, copper, and sulphur taken up to form the sulphuret of copper. Still I cannot swallow the Professor's shell, as the water must have contained portions of sulphur, iron, copper, and silica. Were I to get the water analysed by three different men, and not let them know where it came from, they would all differ widely. I now hold such assays from the best of them. Prof. Miller had better call to his recollection whether he has ever analysed any of this water before.

Now for a few words on the new metal, lithium. Is it found in the ore? If so, this lode should have been highly charged with it in the ore. Is it to be found in the lode? if so, have they a fair specimen to be seen at Jermyn-street? If it is only to be found in water, what can they precipitate it with, so as to become a profitable and marketable article? Where was there ever a deposit of it found? Where does this ore come from? Is it from a decaying deposit? If it be only a substance found in water, it is of little value. A more definite explanation of the subject will be received with thanks, as I am ever open to give and receive information.

I will now make a few remarks on Mr. W. Smyth, with all due respect to him as a miner of some twenty years standing in England, though I am not inclined to give him a large amount of credit for his aid to other English miners, or the improvements he has made in mining generally. I often notice his remarks on anything supposed to be new being carried out in Cornish mines. He is sure to say they are of German origin,—things I have seen at work long before he was born. The fact is, I know of nothing introduced from Germany that is important in the carrying out of mining with speed and profit on a large scale. To me it is too much like the French fine arts—looking very pretty, but slow and unprofitable. The fact is, I have never met with Germans yet, as a body, who compare with the Cornish metallic or the English coal miner. The Germans are all slow. The thing speaks for itself, when you see 100 Englishmen managers of mines to one German. I say out of England and out of Germany; while there are as many English even in Germany, but I have no knowledge of one German in England. Be it understood that I do not for a moment attempt to insinuate that Mr. Smyth is not far above the average as a fair specimen of a miner. He has had, I think, about twenty years' English practice, and every facility for learning is at his command.

I will now return to Clifford Mine, first noticing what he says on the hot lode. There is, he says, a fissure from 6 to 12 feet wide. What does he mean by a fissure? I saw no fissure there. Surely he cannot mean that the United Mines lode is a fissure. I could see only firm side walls to the lode, I saw no fissure sufficient for a cat to go into; there might be what miners call vughs about the water passage; water is sure to keep a passage open, nothing can confine water in the earth; a 2-inch hole will let off 250 gallons per minute, or even an inch hole: man has no means of knowing the pressure of water in the earth; lodes are not hollow spaces, as men of no practice suppose, they may fairly be termed solids. I further notice that Mr. Smyth says the line of current at Clifford lode is killas—this to me is Latin. What Englishmen call fissures is a rock cleft in two, so as something can pass on; a solid cannot be a fissure or rent; if it were a fissure it is a pity Mr. Smyth had not gone to the end, and then come back to tell us where the hot water came from. I have only seen what I call fissures in lime formations; a man can walk in them for a mile; a quantity of water flows through them, but metal never accumulates, neither do they ever become solids. Will Mr. Smyth or his friends tell us how these fissures come in lime rock, and only in that rock?

(*To be continued.*) N. ENNOR.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

SIR,—I should have been better pleased, and your readers would have been more edified, if your correspondent, "A Practical," had replied to my letters on the Formation of Granite, instead of endeavouring to prove that I have no "smattering of practice" (*sic*)! I tell him again, if it is of any consequence, that I am a Practical—that my hands are horned and stiff from manual labour. Should your correspondent ever visit this part of the world he will soon learn the capacity I have for work, and the reputation I bear as a man of hard toil. But I have written throughout as a Practical; although the form of the discussion was forced upon me by my opponents, who put questions to me that I could only reply to with some show of learning; I was not allowed, even if so disposed, to write a treatise on the subject, viewing it from every side. As it was, my arguments were all more or less based on my observations as a Practical. I began by proving, that from the position of granite in relation to other rocks it must once have been in a state of fusion. I also traced its igneous origin from the changes it has produced in the sedimentary rocks with which it is associated. I will not, however, recapitulate the arguments I have used; but, as a Practical, I challenge your correspondent to rebut any of my arguments. "A Practical" says the books I have quoted from are "now disused by all scientific men of the present day." What! Bischof, Miller, Phillips, Percy, Sorby, Jukes, Richlofen, Durocher, Regnault, men of the past—the advocates and exponents of an effete science! Who, then, I should like to know, are the *savans* of the day? I have no patience with your unlettered Practicals. JOHN JONES.

Blaenporth, Nov. 7.

PANT-Y-DARAN SLATE QUARRY.

SIR,—Many trials are being made on the Llanllechid Mountain in search of slates, and the prospects in most of them, judging from their indications, are very encouraging; but, as in all other trials, there is one among these which decidedly ranks the first in every respect, and, consequently, a few remarks on it may be interesting to those who are engaged in the slate trade. This quarry is situated in a part of Llanllechid Mountain, known as Pant-y-daran (the Valley of Thunder), which is about three miles to the south-east of the Penrhyn Quarry, and within about 100 yards of the source of the Afon Berthen. The land rises here very high, and the quarry has been opened by the side of the river, so that it can be easily laid open in the same way as the Penrhyn Quarries—in galleries, which would consist of about eight, with plenty of room for the waste on both sides, without covering an inch of the vein, which is very wide.

From the above statements it is obvious that this quarry can be fully developed and carried on without any mechanical power, which, in other quarries, takes so much of the invested capital, and a vast amount of the profits; in fact, the only difficulty to be surmounted to make this one of the most profitable quarries that has been offered to the public is the construction of a road, and which must be one of the first things done, as, from the present prospects, the quarry will soon be stocked with tons of slates which are second to none in the Principality. That this is not a mere assertion, I may state that the opening was commenced about three weeks ago, by two quarrymen, and is now only about 3 yards long by about 3 yards broad, and the depth not more than 4 yards; yet from this almost insignificant opening some hundreds of first-class slates have been made, which stamp this quarry as the first of all the other trials.

I intend in a future letter to make some remarks on the other trials, which are carried on in the different parts of this mountain. E. A. W.

Beaumaris, Nov. 9.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING REPORTS.

SIR,—My attention having been directed to the remarks of your correspondent in last week's Journal on the above-named subject, I have carefully perused the whole of the Australian mining reports which appeared in the Journal of Oct. 22, and, with your permission, will point out some striking defects. I take them in the order of rotation as I find them inserted. First, the Kapunda Mine; the statement published by this company cannot be called a mining report, for it simply remarks—"*The quantity of ore raised in June was* 289 *tons of* 17¾ *per cent. average produce, equal to* 52½ *tons of copper, exclusive of* 50 *tons of sulphur ores for flux.*" The 50 tons of sulphur ores are, doubtless, poor (say 5 or 6 per cent.), but the cost price of raising it was as much per ton as the 289 tons, and, therefore, the fair way of putting it would be 339 tons, equal to 52½ tons of copper; but the shareholders are left in ignorance as to the amount of the cost-sheet for the month, the produce of the ore per fathom, and cost paid per fathom; consequently, no one can ascertain whether the mine is working at a profit or a loss.

The Yudanamutana stands next in the list, and gives a report on the various points of operation; and after stating that the Big Bunch, at times during the month, has been worth 1000*l.* per fathom, that—"The lode in the western side is 3 feet wide, of 25 per cent. ore, as broken," proceeds—"We have 22 men sinking, at an average price per fm. of 18*l.*, average yield 6 tons of ore to the fathom, of an average produce of 15 per cent., as broken. There are 16 men stoping, at an average cost of 12*l.* per fathom, average yield per fathom 6 tons of 15 per cent. ore, as broken; so that our present monthly yield of ore should be about 260 tons, equal to 3900 units of copper; cost-sheet for the month of July, including smelters, &c., 840*l.*" Here, then, we find that, at a cost of 860*l.*, the quantity of ore raised has been 260 tons, equal to 3900 units of copper, or equivalent to 39 tons of pure copper, and worth (say) 3705*l.* The cost-sheet, it is stated, includes smelting, but no mention is made of the quantity of copper run out during the month. To make the report complete, it ought to have stated the quantity of copper made, and, further, the estimated money value of the ore raised, or the average percentage of the aggregate quantity of ore raised.

The Worthing comes next, and, after stating the progress made generally at the works, remarks—"The *quantity of ore raised and dressed in the month was* 270 *tons, and* 65 *tons of regulus had been made.*" There were 130 hands employed, and the expenses of the month, including masonry, &c., had been 1965*l.* Here we find some good data to glean the profits made, but not sufficient, for the percentage of the ore raised is not given, and the captain omits to state the money value of the ore, or the cost price per fathom; consequently, the shareholder is unable to gather whether the ore raised, and the regulus made, is equivalent to the monthly working cost at the mine.

The Scottish Australian report follows, and the captain at Cadiangullong reports that "*the tributers have sampled* 28½ *tons of ore*, estimated to produce 12 per cent. of copper, and the stope was set at 9s. and 12s. tribute." At the West Cadia Mine it is stated that "the quantity of lode stoped in the past month has been 26 fathoms; sunk on the lode, 11 fms.; driven, 20 fms., and cross-cut 7 fms.: total, 65 fms. The estimated yield of ore therefrom is 30 tons, of 13 per cent." Here we find the total quantity of ore raised, and the percentage of the ore, but the amount of the cost-sheet for the month is not given, and, therefore, the shareholder is left in ignorance as to whether the monthly cost exceeded the value of the month's produce.

The Fortune, appropriately enough, comes last. The captain, after reporting on the progress of operations with pitwork, engine, &c., states—"The stopes in back of the 20 are producing 1½ ton per fm. of good yellow ore. The stopes in the 40, north-east, are producing 3 tons of copper per fm. Ore dressed this month, 30 tons of copper and 8 tons of lead." The yield of ore per fathom is given, but the percentage of the ore is not stated, and the cost-sheet is also left out; and, therefore, data are wanting to form a correct opinion as to the value of the workings. It will, I think, be apparent from the defects or omissions in reporting progress at the different mines that a better system is required, in order that shareholders generally may be able to derive correct information as to the monthly working cost of the respective mines, as well as the total value of the aggregate quantity of ore raised per month.—*Nov.* 10. INVESTIGATOR.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Among the numerous readers of your Journal there are, doubtless, many shareholders of the above company, who, in common with myself, have experienced great *difficulty* in obtaining the delivery of their shares within the time allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange. Indeed, the practice of withholding the delivery has so long prevailed that it has now become customary for the broker to offer to the more clamourous of his clients a small *fee*, in order to defer the delivery of the shares bought. I think some attempt should be made to remedy the evil complained of, for it can have no other than a demoralising tendency, and be injurious to the best interests of the Stock Exchange; therefore, I would urge upon all purchasers to uphold their own interests, by *enforcing* the delivery of their shares in due course, and by so doing check, in some measure, the reckless and unprincipled practice of those who sell shares, through the medium of their broker, of which they are not possessed. If you will kindly give inser-

tion to this, and lend your powerful aid to eradicate the grievance, you will, doubtless, receive the thanks of the respectable body of stockbrokers, and their clients also.

A SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In last week's Journal, under the head "Winding-up the North Wheal Seton Mining Company," it is stated: hat Mr. Simpson (myself), of Leeds, and Mr. George Hirtzel, of Exeter, appeared for the directors, to oppose the application. This is an error, which I hope you will correct next Saturday. I am the petitioner. My solicitors state that Mr. Blackburn, the solicitor to the company, instructed Mr. Roberts to appear for Messrs. Bray and Schofield (two of the directors), and Mr. Roberts instructed Mr. Hirtzel, of Exeter, to appear for those gentlemen. Mr. Hirtzel pressed for an adjournment, which, of course, we resisted, and as there was no evidence filed in opposition the order was made as a matter of course, and Mr. Blackburn's clients will have to bear their own costs. I have received instructions to forward the books to Cornwall.

Leeds, Nov. 7. G. SIMPSON.

Meetings of Public Companies.

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, on Thursday, Mr. EDWARD BURGESS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the usual preliminaries disposed of, the report of the agents and statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were submitted:—

Balance last audit	£5050	19	2		
Lead ore sold	7326	1	2		
Blende sold	112	10	0		
Sundries sold	178	6	8	£12,667	17 0
Mine cost three months, ending September	£3845	4	8		
Lords' dues	495	17	11		
Rates, doctor, and sundries	129	7	3	4,470	9 10
Leaving credit balance				£ 8,197	7 2

Nov. 10.—William's Lode: In the 80, west of Hawke's shaft, the lode is large, worth about 30*l.* per fm. In the 70, west of Hawke's shaft, the lode is large, worth 7*l.* per fm.; we are pleased to say it presents a very kindly appearance. This strengthens our opinion respecting the productiveness of this lode at the deeper levels in the western part of the mine, where there is a long piece of ground to the boundary, about 300 fms. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 80, west of Hawke's, where the lode is worth 100*l.* per fm. Susanna's shaft, sinking below the 70, is down 4½ fms., on a lode worth about 25*l.* per fm. Burgess's shaft is now sunk to the 70, and when communicated to the end, driving west of Hawke's, we shall at once push on the sinking to the 80 for ventilating the bottom part of the mine, and as well for drawing through.—Valpy's Lode: Since your last meeting we have opened up a valuable piece of greund in the 80, on the north part, which we are now driving two ends on. The eastern end is worth 30*l.*, and the western 20*l.* per fm. There has also been a winze sunk from the 70 to this level, the first 5 fms. worth 30*l.*, and the remainder 50*l.* per fm. In the back of the 80, to the south of No. 3 winze, we are now taking down a south branch, which is worth 25*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 70, about 10 fms. west of No. 3 winze, is on a lode worth 15*l.* per fm.—Elizabeth Lode: In the 80 we have driven through a good bunch of lead, which will average for 20 fms. long 35*l.* per fm., as well as sink a winze from the 70 to the 80, which has varied in value from 15*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. We are now sinking a winze below the 80, on a fine looking lode, 3 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fathom. The stopes continue to yield fair quantities of silver-lead ore.—Wheal Tonkin Part: The 28 has been driven east of the whim-shaft 9 fathoms, on a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of fluokan, spar, and mundic, with stones of lead. The 28 has also been driven west of shaft 11 fms. The same remarks will apply to this end. Hawke's engine-shaft is now to the 90; we have a pare of men cutting plat and making all necessary preparations to resume sinking. The cross-cut is driven 14 ft. south towards the lode. On Saturday last we intersected a branch of lead and blende, which corresponds with the north part, which passed through the shaft about the 80. We are much pleased with the stratum at this point, which is similar to the nature of the ground about the productive lodes in the upper levels, seeing the water so powerful and so many favourable indications, we look forward with great expectations of success in intersecting the different lodes, which we think will be done within 4 fms. further driving.—JAMES JULEFF, RICHARD NANCARROW, WILLIAM NICHOLLS.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the profit on the three months' working was 3146*l.* 8s., so that they could declare a dividend of 15s. per share, and still add 896*l.* 8s. to their credit balance, which would thus be raised from 5050*l.* 19s. 2d. to 5947*l.* 7s. 2d.

The declaration of the dividend was unanimously agreed to, and the usual vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine on Thursday, Mr. EDWARD BURGESS in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the agents' report and statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were read:—

Calls received	£1968	0	0		
Merchants' bills due	387	14	11	£2355	14 11
Balance last audit	£ 347	0	9		
Labour cost and merchants' bills, three months	1031	1	6		
Doctor and sundries	7	17	0	1385	19 3
Leaving balance, cash in hand				£969	15 8

To this balance must be added the amount of calls in arrear, 1032*l.*; making together, 2001*l.* 15s. 8d.; from which deduct 3871. 14s. 11d., merchants' bills unpaid: leaving credit balance, 1614*l.* 0s. 9d.

Nov. 10.—We beg to hand you our report of this mine. Since the last meeting we have cleared and secured Murray's shaft to the 50 fm. level, and the men are now driving the 50 fm. level, west of this shaft, to communicate to Cookney's. We have had a collapsed shaft to clear and secure from the 40 down, which has very much interfered with the time in draining the mine; however, from what we can learn from the former workers, there is a great probability of our finding a larger and clear shaft; if this should prove correct, which we have no reason to doubt, it will very much facilitate our progress. The 50 fm. level, driving east of Cookney's is in 6¼ fms.; the lode in the end is 3ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, flookan, and good stones of silver-lead, with a very promising appearance. We hope to communicate this end with the level from Murray's in about ten days from this time; after this is completed we shall at once resume the sinking of Cookney's shaft, on a lode 4 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, having all the characteristics of the same lode in West Chiverton at the same depth; also dropping the pitwork in Murray's shaft under the 50. From what we have seen, our opinions are strengthened as to finding a profitable mine as soon as the water is drained to the bottom; and we are of opinion that our former reports will be more than realised.—JAMES JULEFF, JOHN BORLASE.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

A half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday, Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. W. M. BROWNE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the profits for the half-year ending June 30 have been materially affected by the great scarcity and consequent high price of corn and fodder, arising from the bad harvest of 1863, and the dry weather in the spring of this year, affecting not only the working of the mines, but also the operations at the haciendas for the reduction of the ores. Notwithstanding, however, the serious drawbacks thus occasioned, the company's share of the profits of the Mine of Jesus Maria amounted to $20,802 in the half-year, a result which, under these circumstances, may be considered satisfactory, accompanied, as it is, by the assurance that there is a promise of an abundant harvest for the present year.

The outlay on the Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose during the six months has amounted to $292,081, and the returns to $318,826, leaving a profit of $26,745, of which the company received $20,802, and the mine owners $5943. The quantity of ore raised in the same period was 47,565 cargas; 30,100 cargas of which were extracted by the company, and 17,465 cargas by the buscones. In consequence of the excessive cost of forage and other articles of consumption, the operations have been limited to those works yielding the best class of ore, and the extraction has been restricted to the quantity required for the reduction works, the ore of inferior quality being left in the mine until circumstances admit of its being more advantageously worked.

The mine of Guadalupe de la Oscura having been offered to the company upon favourable terms, the commissioner, acting under instructions from the board, has entered into a contract for the same; tha principal conditions are as follows:—18 barras, or shares, out of the 24 are ceded to the company, the company is to have entire control over the management of the mine, the company's outlay is to be liquidated before the mine owners participate in profits, and the tenure is in perpetuity. The mine of la Trinidad continues to be worked by a few buscones, and, although no important discoveries have been made, the returns during the six months have more than covered the outlay. The company's share of the small profit realised amounted to $278. The available assets in Mexico at the date of the last despatch amounted to $28,024, and the value of ores on hand and under reduction was estimated at $73,400. As regards the finances in London, it is stated that by the audited balance-sheet to June 30 last, now submitted, it will be seen that the liabilities at that date were in excess of the assets to the extent of 1131*l.* 9s. 8d. This was occasioned, as the proprietors will remember, by anticipating a portion of a remittance then expected from Mexico, in order to pay the dividend declared at the May meeting. The remittance referred to arrived in August last, and yielded in sterling 17,235*l.* 6s. 2d. The available cash balance in September, after allowing the 1131*l.* 9s. 8d., providing for the cost of 100 bottles of quicksilver, since shipped to Mexico, and the payment of current expenditure up to that period, amounted to 15,090*l.* 15s. 5d. On the 26th of that month the directors accordingly convened an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, when a dividend of 5s. per share, free of income tax, was agreed upon, and paid on Oct. 11 last. This required the sum of 11,063*l.* 6s. 9d., which, with the further sum of 1079*l.* 7s., set aside for the formation of a reserve fund, absorbed 12,142*l.* 13s. 9d., leaving at that date 2948*l.* 1s. 8d. to the credit of the company.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that although the results of the company's operations have not been so good as in former years, the difference is attributable rather to external causes than to any failure in the mine, and that the prospect of an abundant harvest, and of a more settled form of Government in Mexico, affords room to hope for larger profits in the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so took the opportunity of congratulating the company upon the present state of Mexico. The work of tranquillisation continued, and most of the leading generals had given their adhesion to the Government, so that they might look forward to a permanently tranquil state of things, which must be of great advantage to all in any way connected with that empire. He might mention that Mr. Fitzherbert, their commissioner, had been taken suddenly ill, and it was thought at one time that his illness would take a serious turn; but he was happy to state it had taken a favourable turn, and that Mr. Fitzherbert would soon be able to resume his duties. He (the Chairman) need hardly say that the loss of Mr. Fitzherbert's services at such a moment would have been a serious blow to this company; but now it was to be hoped they would have the value of his services for some time to come. As regards the mines, it was satisfactory to find that the lower part of the St. Brigida, where success had been looked for, a discovery had been made, although as yet the ley of the ore was not so rich as they could wish. As mentioned in the report, Mr. Fitzherbert had made a most excellent purchase of a mine in perpetuity, only a small share of which belonged to other parties. The directors believed that the mine would prove productive, and yield good returns.

Mr. CHRISTIAN thought the Chairman might justly congratulate the company upon the improved condition of Mexico, but at the same time enquired whether any of the extortionate claims made upon the company by Dobiedo while resisting the French Government had been repaid? He also thought it would be satisfactory if the board could give some information with regard to this new mine?——The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Fitzherbert was fully alive to the necessity of putting in the claims at the proper time, if, indeed, it had not already been done.

Mr. CHRISTIAN enquired if the imposts of Dobiedo would be included?——The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, but mentioned that the amount thus involved did not exceed some 200*l.* or 300*l.* As regards the new mine, he did think the board were hardly yet in a position to give any information with respect to it, further than that Mr. Fitzherbert had reported most favourably upon it after having personally inspected it.

A SHAREHOLDER supposed was if Mr. Fitzherbert had resigned from ill health, that there was some competent person in the service of the company who could have assumed his position.——The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Fitzherbert held a power of attorney, and that Mr. Ferber would, no doubt, have assumed the position; but he (the Chairman) was happy to say that Mr. Fitzherbert had sufficiently recovered as to render such a contingency improbable.——A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if the district in which the mines were situated was perfectly tranquil?——The CHAIRMAN mentioned as a proof of the tranquillised condition of their mining district, that the Emperor had visited it, Mr. Fitzherbert forming one of the deputation.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS (a director), referring to the new mine, stated that Mr. Fitzherbert, in one of his letters, distinctly mentioned that this mine was stopped during the revolution, but whether it was that which took place in 1823, or in 1810, or the late revolution, the board could not quite understand. At all events, he felt they had good reason to congratulate themselves upon having selected, under the advice and judgment of Mr. Fitzherbert, a mine upon which they could exercise their operations, and so promote the permanency of the company, because as long as they were limited to the Mine of Jesus Maria, they must some day expect it to be at an end. Therefore it was very desirable indeed that something should be done towards opening out new ground, and with that view the directors had sent out instructions to Mr. Fitzherbert to select such mines as in his judgment he considered would well repay for development. The directors had received from Mr. Fitzherbert a lengthened account of the mine in question, and it certainly seemed to possess indications which must lead them to suppose it would eventually become a profitable concern. It seemed to be in a district that "produced ores especially rich in gold" (that was Mr. Fitzherbert's own expression), and that was a very favourable feature, seeing that when in the mine of Jesus Maria the ore was poor for silver it was rich for gold. He might, perhaps, be permitted to add a few words with regard to Jesus Maria: the most promising feature in connection with that property was the improvement in depth. Certainly he had always looked for something like an improvement in that direction, and for a continuance of that prosperity which they all desired. The opening out of the vein on Santa Brigida level, being almost at the deepest part of the mine, was a most important feature, because it spoke well of the chances of making discoveries in the deep cross-cut of San Carlos, a depth of about 350 varas. If they should be fortunate enough to open out the vein there, they would certainly possess a mine that would give them profits for many years to come. Another advantage was that there were two veins—one running north and south, the other north-west and south-east. Hitherto the principal workings had been upon the north and south vein, which had yielded a profit of something like 90,000*l.*; but within the last year or two they had been opening out levels upon the north-west vein, and singularly enough the discoveries had been made at a deeper point of the mine, and had extended upwards. As soon as the ore was discovered in the lower levels, in the level immediately above the discovery appeared to be continued, and the next upper levels were also yielding ore in considerable quantities; so that, upon the whole, he considered the prospects were most encouraging. (Hear, hear.) Under the new *regime* in Mexico, with a quiet Government, with better harvests, and a lower price for provisions, he thought there could be no doubt that their prospects would continue to improve, and he trusted the directors would be able to give the shareholders dividends for many years to come.

The report was received and adopted unanimously.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the directors for the successful manner in which they continued to conduct the affairs of the company. A similar vote was passed to Mr. Browne, the secretary. The proceedings then terminated.

EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday, Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that, in the first place, they took the opportunity to congratulate the shareholders on the recent acquisition of the Morro Sao Vicente Mine, which from present appearances promises not only to yield most encouraging results, but which, according to the opinion of Capt. W. Treloar, will eventually become one of the most valuable mining properties in Brazil. When he first took possession of it in February he found the mine so full of water, in consequence of the former proprietors having suspended operations pending the negociations for its sale, that it required much time and labour, with the very limited pumping machinery he had at command, to drain the mine and fork the water; it was not, therefore, until the month of July that he could descend to the bottom of the mine, or even inspect it at its lowest point. However, when he did ultimately reach it he went to work vigorously, and the result of his exertions has been so far successful that in the course of one month, and with only nine heads of very inefficient stamps, he succeeded in obtaining upwards of 1406 oitavas, or about 625*l.* worth, of gold, from the trifling quantity of ore he was then enabled to raise. At the Capao Mine, although more time had been consumed than was originally expected in opening it out, yet the heavy amount of dead work necessary for its safety had at length been completed, and it may now be said to be in good working order, and commencing to show favourable results. The returns of gold, however, up to the present time are still small, but seeing that these returns have been constantly and steadily increasing since the stamps were first put into operation, there are good grounds for supposing that ere long the monthly produce from this mine may become very considerable, and proportionately remunerative, particularly when arrangements have been made for bringing a sufficient supply of water on the mine to keep the whole of the stamps now in place and in the course of erection constantly employed. With regard to the Emily Mines, the operations there have not been attended with sufficient success or encouragement to warrant a continuation of the works on a large scale, which would also incur a very heavy expense. The directors, therefore, after mature consideration, have thought it advisable to instruct their superintendent to discontinue the operations at the Great lode at once, and to reduce the cost of the trials now making at the Hard and Middle lodes to the lowest possible figure; and, if after the lapse of a short time allowed for carrying out these trials, the prospects do not very materially improve, then to discontinue these workings also, at least for the present; in which case the expenditure at the Emily sett would be entirely stopped, and the force and machinery no longer required, these would be immediately transferred to the Morro Sao Vicente Mine, and the water, of which there is an abundance, brought on to the Capao Mine, where it is greatly needed.

The balance-sheet showed—To capital account:—

25,000 shares on which 1*l.* 5s. has been called	£31,250	0	0		
Less calls unpaid	136	5	0	£31,113	15 0
10,600 shares taken to this date of the 25,000 additional shares offered at 10s. each, per resolution of May 3 last				5,300	0 0
Profit on the purchase and sale of gold dust				79	3 10
Liabilities:—Bills payable				21,000	0 0
" Balance due to the vendors of the Morro Sao Vicente				1,564	0 9
" Sundries				314	15 8
Total				£59,371	15 3
By purchase-money of the mining plant, machinery, &c., of the Emily Estate and Mines				£ 2,500	0 0
Purchase-money of the Morro Sao Vicente Estate, Mine, plant, &c.				15,608	0 0
Preliminary expenses				1,474	8 10
Office furniture in London				116	10 3
Emily and Capao mining expenditure:—Balance June 20, 1863				19,750	14 2
Add excess of expenditure 12 months to June 30, 1864				13,359	15 8
Morro Sao Vicente expenditure to June 30, 1864, per costs and returns				4,965	11 8
Assets:—Cash at bankers and at office				541	16 2
" Ditto at Rio de Janeiro				74	14 6
" Advances to workmen				80	0 0
" Gold dust in hand				900	3 10
Total				£59,371	15 3

The costs and returns for the Emily and Capao Mines for the 12 months ending June 30 showed a balance of expenditure of 13,359*l.* 15s. 8d. The costs and returns of the Morro Sao Vicente Mine to June 30 showed a balance of expenditure of 4965*l.* 11s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Emily Mine, for the working of which the company was established, had not, he was sorry to say, after the expenditure of a great deal of money and time, proved equal to their expectations; but although the returns were trifling, it was satisfactory to find that they did not diminish, but, on the contrary, increased. The expenditure had been reduced to a very low scale, and instructions had been sent out to reduce the expenses as low as possible. As regards the Capao Mine, the features were far more cheering. The returns had considerably increased, and they had reason to believe would go on increasing. In January, 1862, it yielded 42 oits., but in June it yielded 251, and in July 261, but in August there was a little falling off, owing to the fact that during this month there was a scarcity of water. The returns from the Capao Mine were separated from those of the Emily, which in March yielded 471 oitavas; in April, 402; in May, 430; in June, 692; in July, 839; in August, 792; and during the last three months the returns from the Capao had increased, having yielded in July 839 oitavas; in August, 792; and in September, 582. The returns for September had rather diminished, but that was owing to the want of water. He thought he might say the mine was almost paying its expenses, and he was sure if there had been a sufficiency of water that he would have been in a position to state that the Capao Mine was paying its expenses, if not yielding a profit. The general prospects of the mine were exceedingly good, and as the explorations were extended in depth it was satisfactory to find that the lode improved in value; that was a feature highly encouraging, and one which induced the belief that their most sanguine hopes would be realised. The Morro Sao Vicente Mine came into the possession of the company in February, but, of course, considerable time elapsed before returns were obtained from it. But, so soon as the water was got out the mine began to make returns, for in August it yielded 1179 oits., and in September 1015 oits. The falling off in September arose from an unfortunate slip in the mine, which, of course, very much impeded their operations; but, as a part of the slip was a part of the lode they were working on, the stuff could be stamped as it was removed, and returns made from it. There was no doubt that by the next meeting the directors would be able to show a very much more satisfactory result, though they by no means admitted that the present one was in any way unsatisfactory. A remittance had been received of the value of upwards of 2000*l.*, and Mr. Treloar stated his belief that that would have been increased by about 1000*l.* had it not been for the slip. He (the Chairman) congratulated the shareholders upon having obtained the Morro Sao Vicente Mine, because he believed it would in a short space of time prove a very valuable and remunerative property.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS (one of the auditors) satisfactorily explained some items in the balance-sheet relative to the purchase of the Morro Sao Vicente Mine.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the accounts of the two mines were to be kept perfectly distinct?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the item of home expenditure, which amounted to 1300*l.*, of which 700*l.* was received by the directors. He thought, under the circumstances, that was an excessive item.

The CHAIRMAN said the home expenditure would bear comparison with many other mines he could name; and in this company the directors held a very large stake; in fact, he might say they held among them something like one-third of the whole of the shares into which the mine was divided.——A SHAREHOLDER enquired if there were any liabilities incurred in Brazil?——The CHAIRMAN said there were no liabilities beyond the working expenses.—The report and account were then received and adopted.

Mr. J. Phillips and Mr. W. B. Ford, the retiring auditors, were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TORBAY HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Tokenhouse-yard, on Thursday,—Mr. INGLEDEW in the chair.

Mr. W. CHENHALL (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed:—

Ore sold and in stock				£5545	10 7
Current expenses, including salaries, labour, cartage and freight, horse labour, commissions on sales of ore, wharfage, powder, candles, &c.	£4263	17	0		
Royalty	462	5	5		
Land occupied and destroyed at mine	155	0	0	£4881	2 5
Balance applicable to dividend				£664	8 2

The CHAIRMAN said he had no doubt that some of the shareholders thought they would have had a dividend some six months since. Indeed, that was fully calculated upon, but in opening out any mining property many casualties occur which could neither be foreseen nor prevented. At the commencement of the company they had to send an agent to the different firms in Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Wales; and during the testing of the quality of the iron there was a considerable time lost, and a considerable expenditure incurred at the mine, while but little ore was shipped. It was not till the commencement of July, when a change was made in the management, that really active operations might be said to have been commenced, and the profits made since then could not but be considered as satisfactory. He might mention that first-rate markets had been opened, where all the ore that could be raised would be readily sold; and there would be no difficulty at all, provided the weather allowed it, of shipping 1000 tons per month. If that could be done, there was no reason to doubt that a dividend of 7s. 6d., or perhaps 10s., per quarter would be paid. The balance at present standing to the credit of the profit and loss account was something like 7s. 6d. per share; but the directors were of opinion that it would, perhaps, be better to pay only 5s. per share. He then moved a resolution to that effect.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired over what period the balance-sheet extended?

The CHAIRMAN said since the commencement of the company, about twelve months. But up to the end of June the quantity of ore shipped did not pay the expenses; since then, however, large profits had been made.

The proposition that a dividend of 5s. per share should be declared having been duly seconded, an amendment was proposed and seconded that it be 6s. per share.

Mr. CHENHALL explained that as the dues upon the ore had to be paid before it was removed from the mine, it was desirable that there should be sufficient capital in hand to meet those demands.——The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the amount uncalled upon each share was 1*l.* 12s. 6d., but the directors did not think of making any further call.

After some discussion, the original proposition was withdrawn, and the amendment was put as a motion, and carried unanimously, that a dividend of 6s. per share should be declared. As the directors had not received any remuneration for their services, they agreed to accept a disputed item in the accounts, amounting to 54*l.* 17s. 8d. Messrs. Ingledew, Chenhall, Blurton, Payne, Hare, and Walls were appointed the directors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CROSIER VALLEY AND PORT MADOC FREEHOLD SLATE COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, King-street, on Tuesday, Sir EDWIN PEARSON in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, 5600*l.* has been paid, and 200 shares, considered as fully paid-up, have been allotted, on account of the purchase-money for the quarry, and the title deeds of the property are in the possession of the directors. The engineer (Mr. J. Wright, C.E.) having submitted his views for testing the slate veins, operations were forthwith commenced, but the exposed nature of the works, and the severity of the past winter, made it prudent to delay any extensive workings until the beginning of the spring, hence the actual operations have only been pushed on vigorously during the last six months. Acting on the advice of the engineer, all outlay had been confined simply to proving the slate veins, which can only be done economically by means of tunnels driven across. With this view, the roadway up to the works having been improved, three tunnels at different levels and at different points on the north side of the mountain were started. The deepest tunnel has been driven a distance of 51 yards, and is now in a hard bed of "trap-rock," which is supposed to be the "bed-trap" of a vein of slate lying beyond, and to this point the workings are being directed with all speed. Iron rails, timber, wagons, and other plant have been supplied, also a small barrack for the workmen and smithy have been erected, and the engineer reports that everything is now ready for pushing forward the workings with energy. On the south side of the mountain, operations have also been commenced, but have not been carried on to any considerable extent, in consequence of certain preliminary arrangements with the proprietor requiring completion. The directors believe that the property contains a large mass of slate rock, but from the statements of their engineer, and from the experience they have gained from observations made at other slate properties, they are convinced that until the veins are proved by actual drivings through them, and the works are much more developed than at present, it is impossible to predict certain success or early returns. No efforts however, shall be wanting to thoroughly test the value of the slate, and when tested to open up the works at once. But while doing this, even at the risk of delaying the time for making profits, the directors will proceed with caution, so as not to expend more than is absolutely necessary until there appears a certainty an extended outlay will produce the usual profits of a good slate quarry.

The balance-sheet, as audited by Mr. W. Moates, and made up to Aug. 31, showed a balance at the bankers of 1224*l.* 11s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN said the report and balance-sheet would have put the proprietors in possession of the material part of the information which shareholders naturally expected to receive on such occasions, and, therefore, it would only be his duty to fill up a little more minutely the sketch which had been given. He had no doubt the prominent point that had struck the minds of shareholders in reading the report just submitted was that the progress made during the past year had not quite come up to the expectations of the directors. No doubt that was calculated to create a feeling of disappointment; but, at the same time, it frequently happens that first impressions were very much modified by a little more minute examination of the circumstances of the case, and that, he thought, would be found to be the case in the present instance. During the operations which had been carried on for hardly twelve months, several impediments had arisen which could neither have been foreseen nor prevented, but, at the same time, were incidental to all such undertakings. It had been stated in the report that their operations had been considerably impeded by the great severity of the winter; but, in addition to that, there had also been another impediment to contend against, which must be superadded to ordinary difficulties, and that was the perverse, intractable, and suspicious character of those with whom the directors had had to deal. He did not wish to speak harshly of their friends in Wales; but he had no doubt there were several gentlemen present who had heard the old ballad commencing with the words "Taffy was a Welshman," and then proceeded to give some description of Taffy's moral character, which, however, he (the Chairman) was not prepared to endorse; but, at the same time, he was prepared to say that of all the people in this world, Taffy was the most difficult and intractable animal to deal with in business—this was a difficulty which had delayed the operations at least five months. With respect to the property itself, and to its geological features, he had to depend upon the opinions of professional gentlemen, who were far better able to judge of that matter than himself. Upon that point they had the best evidence and testimony that could possibly be furnished. They had the report of Mr. Etheridge, who inspected the quarry with great care, and reported upon it long before it became the property of this company, and, therefore, his opinion might be taken as one of the most reliable character. In addition to this, they had the report and opinion of their able engineer, Mr. J. Wright, whose indefatigability was unequalled, not only in ascertaining definitely the character and prospects of the undertaking, but also in addressing himself to the negociations with those individuals who were of all men the most difficult to deal with; but by his great intelligence and zeal had succeeded in bringing to a conclusion questions which had been pending during the last five months. The directors had been furnished from time to time by Mr. Wright, for the benefit of the shareholders, with the exact amount of work done, and the general position of operations; early in the spring the engineer set the quarrymen to work on the south side of the mountain, but they had only been at work a short time when their Welsh friends drove the quarrymen away, upon the ground that the surface land belonged to private parties, and that the company had no right to open upon it. From that time to within a short period their engineer had been constantly endeavouring to arrange the matter, and had at length succeeded. From the commencement it had been the object of the directors to do everything in the most economical manner consistently with the interest of the company, and thus it would be found that for the amount of work done the expenditure had been very moderate; and with respect to the future, although unable to command success, for the most judicious arrangements and most indefatigable exertions could not extract from the earth that which it did not contain, yet, from all that had come to their knowledge, the directors were enabled to say that shareholders might reasonably look forward to the realisation of a very substantial and permanent success. (Hear, hear.) He then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. ELLIOT enquired whether any difficulty had arisen upon the south side of the mountain from any defect in the company's title to the property, or from any omission in that title with regard to the owners of the surface?

Mr. BELL (the company's solicitor) explained that there was no difficulty as to the company's title, but a difficulty had arisen through a reservation in the covenants of the lease with regard to the surface of certain fields. Although the slate could be worked without disturbing the surface of these fields, yet it was thought far better to agree to a compromise. An offer had been made by the parties, which the company could accept or refuse. It was a question of 500*l.*, which the directors considered was too large a sum.

Mr. J. WRIGHT, C.E., said it would be far better if an arrangement could be made, although the quarry could be otherwise worked, but it would be advantageous to extend the quarry.——Mr. ELLIOTT said, for his own satisfaction he visited the quarry a short time since, and having had some experience in such matters, the impression upon his mind was that their attention should be confined to the south side, where there seemed good chances of success.——Mr. WRIGHT thought it would be rash to abandon the north side without making a fair trial.——Mr. ELLIOTT said that as there was enough slate on the south side to give a good return for at least 300 years, it would seem useless to open test levels with the view of working the north side.

Mr. PINNOCK was somewhat surprised to find such a different tone in the report to that contained in the prospectus issued at the time the company was formed.

The CHAIRMAN said he had already referred to the unexpected and unavoidable impediments which had militated against their progress, and he need hardly remind the proprietors that all such properties were more or less speculative, but he (the Chairman) still thought that in the course of time, when the property was developed, it would equal their most sanguine anticipations.——Mr. PINNOCK said that he never saw the shares quoted, and, therefore, he supposed they had no market value.——The CHAIRMAN said that the shares were not quoted because the company was not in the Official List of the Stock Exchange, but that had nothing whatever to do with the value of the property. The capital of the company was too small to admit of it, according to the Stock Exchange regulations, being placed in the Official List.

Mr. PINNOCK did not expect that a slate quarry was going to give immediate returns, but the prospectus stated that after 17,000*l.* had been expended the property would give large profits.——The CHAIRMAN still believed that statement would prove to be perfectly true. Certainly, he might be mistaken, but, at all events, nothing like 17,000*l.* had yet been expended.

Mr. ELLIOT enquired of the engineer if he could give an approximate estimate as to

the time and outlay that would be required to profitably open out the quarry on the south side?——Mr. WRIGHT said there was no doubt whatever that in many modern slate companies inducements of early dividends had been held out by those who ought to have known better, for no quarry could be opened out without a large expenditure of capital and time. As regards this particular quarry, it would take about 12 months to complete the present test levels, but they were being driven in such a way as they could be opened up into a quarry. It would take about 12 months to know the actual value and quality of the slate; and, in 18 months after, there would be six chambers opened, which ought to produce 120 or 150 tons of slate per week. He had not gone carefully into this question, but he should think that in about 2½ years hence slate would be sent down to the railway. He might mention that the slate on the south side could be worked cheaper than any in the district, and the appearance of the slate there was sufficiently good to justify the concentrating the whole of their efforts at that point; but, at the same time, it was the duty of the directors not to abandon the north side without testing it. He should think that in three years slate could be produced even from the north side. The outlay upon the test levels would be about 2000*l.*; and opening up the quarry on the south side would cost something like 10,000*l.*

The report of the directors and balance-sheet were received and adopted.

Mr. W. MOATES was re-elected auditor. The retiring directors were re-elected, and it was agreed that the remuneration of the directors should be 400*l.* for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

PANULCILLO COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held on Nov. 29. The report of the directors to be submitted states that they have secured the co-operation of the manager of the mines (Mr. Hamilton), whose skill and energy (under the able guidance of the Valparaiso agents, Messrs. Heatley, Evans, and Co.) have brought the property to its present profitable state. The directors have much pleasure in referring to the report from Mr. Hamilton on the mines and works at Panulcillo, which more than confirms the original estimate of the directors of the value of the property acquired by the company. The ore appears to be practically inexhaustible, and all that seems necessary to ensure a large permanent profit from the works is the establishment of a regular and reliable communication between the mine and the seaport (Coquimbo). The extension of the railway from its present terminus to Panulcillo is now being actively carried on, and the directors trust that before the close of 1865 the company will be freed from the uncertainty and loss of conveying their fuel and regulus by carts. Owing to an almost unexampled drought in the province of Coquimbo, the pasture and water necessary for the maintenance of the draught animals entirely failed last spring, occasioning an unprecedented mortality among them. From these unfortunate events, the Panulcillo establishment found its communications with the coast cut off for a considerable portion of the half-year, and the cost of the little carriage it could command almost doubled. This led at times to the complete stoppage of the furnaces; the average of furnaces at work throughout the six months not exceeding three and a half, instead of seven, the total number. Whilst, therefore, the expense of a full establishment had to be maintained, the production of reguins was reduced one-half. Notwithstanding, however, these most opposing circumstances, the directors have the satisfaction of presenting to their fellow-shareholders the accounts for the half-year ending June 30, which show a balance of 4863*l.* 6s. 7d. nett profit in the company's favour, or of 2654*l.* 10s. 4d., after payment of all the preliminary expenses and cost of office furniture. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors have set aside 10 per cent. of the nett profits (after allowing interest on paid-up capital) to the reserve fund, and recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending June 30, 1864, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, including interest at 5 per cent. on paid-up capital, free of income tax, which will leave 410*l.* 1s. 1d. to be carried forward to the next account.

The above referred to report of the manager (Mr. J. J. Hamilton) states that in his last report, dated March 31, he expressed an opinion that they would find large quantities of ores to the south of any of their workings; this opinion has been fully realised. At that period they had driven 45 feet beyond any appearance of profitable working on the surface, the whole of which was in sulphurets of fair average quality. They have since continued this drive to a distance of 126 feet. The ores still continue, although their character has changed from the ordinary sulphurets of the mine to lime fluxes of a similar quality. They have driven in on both sides of this drive a distance of 15 to 18 ft., and have no wall as yet to the lode; it is, consequently, proved that they have here an immense working of ores, equal in quantity to any other working in the mine, and fully equal in quality to the average. In every portion of this mine where it has been proved they have invariably found a similar extension of sulphurets below the lime fluxes. They are, consequently, justified in supposing that beneath these lime fluxes they will find in depth thousands of tons of the ordinary sulphuret ores. It is also proved conclusively, both from this new discovery and from the appearance of the old workings, that the whole body of ores is tending southwards in depth. The policy, therefore, that placed the main shaft (Pique Isabel) near the southern end of the mine was a correct one, as hereafter it will come to be in the centre of their workings. The past six months cannot be taken as any criterion for judging the expense of extraction of the ores, nor of the yield of the mine. On account of the heavy drought, extending over a period of two years, it has been impossible to provide the carriage necessary to keep the furnaces at work, and consequently their requirements of ores have been comparatively very small. At the close of last year they had several furnaces running, and a large number of miners employed. A number of these men were too valuable to turn away, unless they intended permanently to reduce the works. He had, consequently, kept all the best men together (who, of course, received the best wages), a portion at the ordinary work of the mine, a portion in exploring new ground, and a portion in improving their railways and other necessaries for the quick and speedy extraction of ores, charging all these to the different mines in which they have been employed; the cost of extraction has apparently been materially increased, showing an increase of about 40 per cent. above the ordinary cost. The coming year promises to be a good one, and he fully expected that, as soon as the winter was over (say about the middle of August), they would have plenty of carriage, and be able to place the whole establishment once more in full working order.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although an improved tone is given to the Mining Share Market by the numerous enquiries, still there is not that activity in general business to warrant the conviction of any decided improvement. A deep and solemn gloom came over the entire Mining Market yesterday (Thursday) by the melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. W. J. Dunsford, of New Broad-street. The lamented gentleman had for many years performed the onerous duties of secretary and manager to numerous mining and other companies, and was eminently successful, by his affability of manners and courtesy of conduct, in enlisting the responsive feelings of all with whom he was associated in business. On the re-formation of the Mining Exchange he was elected Chairman of the Committee, and by his gentlemanly bearing, solicitude for its welfare, and general business aptitude, secured the respect and esteem of all its members. His mournful death has created a vacuum in his official position which only time can replace, and is sincerely felt by a vast and united body of sympathising friends, by whom his memory will be long and honourably revered.

WEST SETONS are reported to have changed hands, whilst WHEAL SETONS have declined.—CLIFFORDS have been in request, at improved prices.—EAST BASSETS are dealt in at minimum rates.—WEST BASSETS have been enquired for, at minimum prices.—COOK'S KITCHENS are sought for, at buyers' figures.—TINCROFTS have been more favourably noticed, and several transactions have followed.—BULLERS have changed hands at fair market prices.—NANGILES continue remarkably dull, at present quotations.—EAST CARN BREAS have been done at minimum quotations.—CAMBORNE VEANS are in better request, and left off firmer.—EAST GRENVILLES have been rather extensively dealt in, but attended with frequent fluctuations in price.—WHEAL GRENVILLES continue inactive, and but few transactions reported.—CARN CAMBORNES are slightly lower, and less enquired for.—NORTH TRESKERBY and NORTH DOWNS are offered at lower prices, and but little business doing.—ST. DAYS have been in better request, and left off firmer.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY and EAST ROSEWARNE are dull, at quoted figures.—WHEAL KITTYS (St. Agnes) have been in request, at buyers' prices.—HALLENBEAGLES have been in good demand, but are now more freely offered.—WEST CHIVERTONS are in better request, and changed hands at advanced rates.—CHIVERTONS have also been in request.

EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have been extensively dealt in, at improved prices, showing a strong tendency for further improvement.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have been freely dealt in, but a reaction has followed, in consequence of a reported falling off in some important productive point:—EAST VORS are less active.—HARRIETTS are enquired for at nominal figures.—MARGERYS are in request, at minimum rates, arising from the improved prospects of the mine.—MARGARET and PROVIDENCE shares have changed hands at slightly improved rates.—EAST CARADONS, after a considerable decline, have improved a little.—MARKE VALLEYS are quiet at present prices.—WEST CARADONS find buyers at nominal figures.—HERODSFOOT are offered at lower rates.—TRELAWNYS have been in better demand, at advanced prices.—MARY ANNS are quiet.—KELLY BRAYS have been done at quoted prices.—NEW WHEAL MARTHAS have receded, being more freely offered.—HINGSTON DOWN are in request, at higher rates.—LADY BERTHAS have fluctuated, and left off weaker.—EAST RUSSELLS have been in fair demand, and prices slightly advanced.—CREBORS have declined, and more freely offered.

WEST SHARP TOR.—The prospects here are very encouraging, the mine having generally improved of late. The 160 west continues to look well, and opening up much better, with every appearance that some great discovery is not far off.—EAST CARADON: A slight improvement is noticed in the 80 east, on the new lode, as will be seen by the following report:—The caunter lode, in the 70 east, is worth 7*l.* per fathom; the 80 east 5*l.* per fathom.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 10*l.*, the 60 west 7*l.*, and the 80 east 7*l.* per fathom. On the south lode the 70 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom. Capt. Seccombe has issued a circular to the shareholders, cautioning them against any false alarm arising from the present falling off in the different levels, and pointing out several important points that are expected to come off shortly. The motive is very laudable, as some of the great objects, to accomplish which the mine was taken up, has not yet been arrived at, and probably not generally known to the adventurers at large.

CORNUBIAN TIN MINE.—The general prospects of the mine continue very encouraging, and larger returns may be shortly expected. The monthly sale on Friday last realised 267*l.*—At WHEAL PROSPER (Breage) the prospects continue more encouraging; the branch or leader lately intersected by the 40 cross-cut has been opened upon for about a fathom or more, and is of a most cheering character, and, from the run of Trowatha's lode, there is very little doubt they are not far off from the junction, where some valuable discovery is fully anticipated.

OKEL TOR continues to open up remarkably well. The lode in the 80 east is improving, and apparently taking the run of orey ground gone down from the 50 to the 65, which is now making its appearance in the 80; the north part of the end carries a leader 1¼ ft. wide. The 50 and 65 are in good courses of ore, and a communication is daily expected between these levels. The 65 end, and the winze sinking below the 50, are yielding 9 tons of ore per fathom each. When this communication is made, and the 80 opened on a little more, the returns will very considerable increase.—CALSTOCK CONSOLS: The backs on the engine-shaft lode continue productive, and bidding fair to make further discoveries, which may be fully expected from the immense quantity of gossan in the back of the lode. The cross-cut south to intersect the Okel Tor lode is progressing very satisfactorily. The operations on Danescombe lode and that cut by the railway are going on encouragingly.—CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS: The engine-shaft is down about 14 fathoms, and is expected to take the lode in about 3 fathoms more sinking, where a productive lode is anticipated, from the character of the ground in which they are sinking, and other pleasing indications.—EAST WHEAL RUSSELL: The 130 cross-cut north is reported to be entering into more favourable ground for driving, which encourages the hope that the lode is not far ahead, which belief is further strengthened by the increase of water issuing from the end. No other change in the mine to notice.

NORTH DEVON continues to look remarkably well in every point of operation, and increased returns will be made in future. They sold on Saturday last 50 tons, realising 650*l.*, being the produce of less than two months, and from the recent improvements the sales will be augmented. They are now raising 10 tons per week, which will give a profit of 3000*l.* a year. Soon after cutting the caunter in the 20 and following levels, the returns and profits will be doubled.

WEST GREAT WORK.—The prospects here are of a most encouraging character. The operations are going on in a very satisfactory manner; they have fixed the necessary pit-work, &c., preparatory to resuming the sinking of the engine-shaft, which is now down 2¼ fms. below the 16, at which level they have just intersected another promising lode, yielding some rich work for tin. In the adit, as well as the 8 fm. level, they have very promising and paying ends. There are several other points to which the operations are being directed, which, when completed, will open up a most cheering and productive little mine.

At SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL the operations are going on most satisfactorily, both at surface and underground. They have discovered at surface, and partially opened on, a very promising lode, 3 feet wide, which is likely to become productive shallow. The immediate erection of a suitable engine will no doubt be entered into, and soon after which good returns of tin may be looked for, from what has already been seen, and until now prevented by water.—EAST WHEAL LOVELL: The prospects here continue to improve, and the new shaft is rapidly approaching completion; during the week they have opened on a bunch of tin in cutting down the shaft, worth full 50*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the shaft, sinking below the 28, is also improving, and now worth over 60*l.* per fm. At the Turnpike shaft the lode continues to open out well, both east and west; they have driven about 3 fms. on its course, and found tin throughout. This addendum to their workings will prove, by-and-bye, a profitable acquisition. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Inasmuch as all speculative business in stocks and shares, foreign and British, and in mines, is more or less of a hazardous character, and leads frequently to losses, it may be worth while to enquire into the origin of the losses, but particularly in mines, as being more germane to the writer's business and experience. First promising that by foreign stocks and bonds, and foreign mines, railways, banks, and every variety of joint-stock company of the miscellaneous order, the yearly aggregate of loss is enormous, whilst British mines, occupying a narrowed circle in the public mind, the actual losses are small, in comparison with the amount of business transacted, whilst the main causes of loss may be summed up in both speculators and investors being misled (in many cases wilfully), as to the value of a mine, and the credulity of the public in becoming fascinated by high-sounding names and large capitals, under the cloak of limited liability. The writer has always contended that (with some exceptions) the limited liability principle is not so applicable to the conducting of a mine as the time-honoured and simple cost-book, because, under the latter system, after the first starting of the mine, and paying the premium upon it, the costs are only required as they are wanted to be discharged, and, *de facto*, are never paid until after they have been incurred, just as an individual pays his tailor or his bootmaker; whereas, under the limited liability, a good round sum (and the larger it is the better the public appear to like it), is subscribed at once, which the management can, if they think proper, play with *à la discretion*. A mine under this cognomen may be brought out, for instance, in 30,000 shares, of 2*l.* 10s. each, all paid up, giving 75,000*l.* of capital, out of which large sum it is perfectly facile to appropriate 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* to the promoters, and still leave a good-sounding item of capital to work the mine. Of course this is an imaginary case, but it suits the views of timid investors to convert it into a real one, for the reason that, having paid 2*l.* 10s. per share, nothing more can be demanded of them, under any circumstances of adversity attending the progress of the undertaking, law, or a wind-up.

But the evils of limited mines are not confined to this phase of things. It has happened very recently, and in many instances, that two lead mines, respectively in 20,000 and 12,000 shares, were originally constituted in 10,000 and 12,000 shares, but the original capital having been exhausted without such success as to pay dividends, the first mine was raised *by new shares* from 10,000 to 20,000, and the latter from 12,000 to 20,000, which new shares, a preference over originals being given in the shape of dividends (if any), become virtually swamped and worthless, whereas under a cost-book, any mine, if unsuccessful, can at any meeting be abandoned, and all future costs and risks terminated by a vote of the majority of the adventurers, instead of being compelled under the limited to pay up the utmost farthing capital agreed upon, however adverse and hopeless may be the prospects of the concern. Thus the power to act under the limited rests wholly with the managers for the time being, and under the cost-book with the body of shareholders, independently of the continuous control vested in the latter, or of a *finance committee* at monthly or bi-monthly meetings to regulate expenditure, when every detail relating to the concern can be viewed or deliberated upon, whilst under the limited meetings of once a year only results can be stated to their constituencies, however momentous may be the interests involved during the long period since the last yearly meeting.

Within the last fortnight there is an appreciable improvement in the Mining Market, and with a reduced standard for money it is more than probable that every day will now add to the amount of business transacted. A number of British mines have considerably advanced in value, amongst which may be enumerated as prominent GREAT LAXEY, WEST and WHEAL CHIVERTON, FRANK MILLS and EAST LOVELL, and an improved demand for NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER, CENTRAL MINERA, SOUTH DARREN, NORTH CHIVERTON, and WENTWORTH, all of which have been strongly recommended when the market was much depressed. There is still excellent business to be done, however, in this category of stocks. North Chiverton deserves particular remark from its richness for blende, and the evident proximity of lead, whilst Frank Mills and Birch Tor and Vitifer are paying dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Predictions are hazarded that Great Laxey shares, now 17*l.*, will still advance considerably, and there is no sounder concern in all respects; the dividends, at the rate of 40*s.* per share yearly, being 12½ per cent., whilst they are represented as likely to increase to 17½ or 20 within the next six months. Of minor concerns, at very reduced figures, may be mentioned and recommended, WHEAL HARRIETT, KELLY BRAY, PENDEEN, UNITY, PRINCE OF WALES, and WHEAL HOPE. There has been a movement in EAST WHEAL RUSSELL, amounting to a demand for large numbers, but the shares are still scarce, and probably the move arises from private information obtained by parties who are sanguine as to the cutting the lode in the 130, sooner or later. The writer has strenuously recommended these shares for some time, and for the same reason.

A report is received from the AMALGAMATED TWELVE APOSTLES MINING COMPANY, dated Shrewsbury, Nov. 4, from which it appears that it has been resolved to issue 6000 new shares, of 20*s.* each, "to take a dividend in priority of all other shares in the company, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum;" such shares being, in the first place, offered to the holders of the 12,000 original shares. The change in the management has resulted in the appointment of Mr. Walter Eddy, who enjoys a good reputation as a lead miner, and some extracts are given from his report, dated Aug. 31 last, which is certainly favourable; and, possibly, the present shareholders will decide that the best thing they can do will be to accept the new shares, and to give the Twelve Apostles Mine (to which the new operations are to be exclusively confined) a further trial.

The PENTRE LYGAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (limited, Holywell) held a meeting on Oct. 20, when the balance was against the company 101*l.*, after deducting certain calls in arrear; "and when collected, another meeting to be convened to consider and determine on future proceedings." Since this mine was taken up most zealously by the writer, when in a state of collapse (and who procured the payment by the sale of shares, upon representations to him of its high value, if capital could be found to work it), is was beset by another difficulty—a great influx of water during the wet autumn of last year, which rendered operations, so far as reaching the ore was concerned, almost nugative. The only call since that period has been 2*l.* 10*s.* per share on Feb. 17, and the costs from January to September last have averaged about 60*l.* per month. Possibly a small engine may be required, but, with that exception, it is expected that a very moderate sum of new capital will be ample to secure success.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN.—The change that has taken place in the tone of those portions of the daily and weekly press which have been for some time past run away with by their fears of a panic, and have been contributing as far as in them lay—whether intentionally or otherwise I will not take upon myself to determine—by the constant iteration of their fears, to bring one about, is calculated to aid very materially in tiding over the difficulties which still remain. It was not to be expected that the "currency-mongers" would permit such an opportunity as has just been afforded to them to pass by without advertising their nostrum—the infallible panacea for all monetary and commercial ills—a flood of paper money. "The quickest way to restore confidence," says Sir. A. Alison, "is to suspend the Bank Act;" and then, "the only remedy for the evil (that is, monetary and commercial crises) is to let the Government issue bank notes as a legal tender to a limited amount—say 15,000,000*l.*, and at the same time to allow the Bank of England full liberty to issue as many bank notes as it pleases, without any obligation to hold gold against them." It is some time we have found anyone bold enough to put forward this long-since-exploded notion, and it is scarcely possible to find any practical man who will regard it in a serious light. The evils of an unconvertible currency, which this would really though not avowedly be, are too well known and appreciated by even the merest tyro in monetary science to permit anyone to listen patiently to anything that can be said in favour of its adoption here, especially when the reasons by which it is sought to be recommended are so weak and inconsequential as those now employed. Unlimited supplies of a paper currency would, no doubt, answer its alleged purpose here, as it is now doing in America—that is, for a time. Whether that and its precursor, a suspension of the Bank Act, would "restore confidence" is altogether another matter, so long as a large portion of the public are of opinion that we had better "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," but are satisfied that they must in the long run, and at no distant time, become much more formidable and enduring than those we desire to escape from. The confidence is, however, returning without any such desperate experiment being resorted to, and albeit the remedy we have hitherto employed in the treatment of the disease is a sharp one, it effects its purpose without producing any permanent injury on the constitution of the patient, which is more than can be said of the "shin-plasters" recommended by the quacks.

The favourable features in the returns of the Banks of England and France, which I last week noticed, continue, and in monetary circles the feeling is much calmer and confiding. As the *Telegraph* observes—"Quietude is now the prevailing feature of the Money Market," notwithstanding the efforts that are made in some quarters to keep up a feeling of uneasiness, by suggesting great calamities in connection with the Indian trade. He must be a rash man who would pronounce unhesitatingly that no disasters are to be apprehended in that quarter; but those who have given most attention to the present circumstances of that trade, of which cotton just now forms the most material item, do not entertain any grave fears in reference to it. As I last week anticipated, the Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest 1 per cent., and the favourable return this (Friday) morning published justifies the expectation it will reduce it again next week.

Bringing such lights, then, as we have within our reach, to help us to make a survey of the ins and outs of this more than ordinarily complicated subject, we are led to the conclusion I expressed some time since—that we need not expect a panic, or anything like it, but, on the contrary, that we are on the right road to still further improvements in the general condition of our monetary and economical affairs. As our cautious, and apparently conscientious contemporary, the *Money Market Review*, observes—"Although we will not undertake to penetrate the future, so as to foretell the Bank of England rate of discount a month in advance, we have yet before us some useful facts, which may be turned to account by a prudent investor. The moment may, possibly, not be the very best for the investment of capital, but, judging from the facts at our command, it would appear to be propitious and money making."

Of the manifold species of investment open to capitalists, I believe there is none so little liable to exception, because not so likely to be affected by accidental circumstances, commercial or political, as mining. The holder of mining shares is much less likely to be deceived, too, as to the value of his investment, from time to time, than the holder of almost any other description of shares can be; and with only ordinary caution, persons having comparatively small sums to employ, will find this a most "propitious and money-making" time. I have frequently called attention to mines which are paying large dividends, in which the shares are to be purchased at extraordinarily low prices, the reason for which I have not yet found any one able to explain. It is a fact, however, as a comparison of the amount of the dividends and the prices of the shares in such mines as GREAT LAXEY, GREAT WHEAL VOR, BEDFORD UNITED, EAST BASSET, PROVIDENCE, HERODSFOOT, WEST CHIVERTON, and TRELAWNY will prove. There is nothing in the whole range of investments that are more tempting for profits than the shares in these mines at the prices at which they may just now be had. Of the mines that have not yet been sufficiently developed to pay dividends, but which promise by a more than usually small outlay to become very profitable, I would just now mention EAST LAXEY, GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, EAST TRESKERBY, SOUTH DARREN, EAST LOVELL, NORTH CHIVERTON, EAST PROVIDENCE, ROSEWARNE CONSOLS, NORTH MINERA, EAST WHEAL VOR, and BEDOL-AUR. A reference to the reports which appear in other columns of the Journal, compared with what have previously appeared, will show the grounds upon which my judgment of these mines rests. In referring to one of these especially, I would not be considered to detract from the value of any of the others; but having so often and particularly spoken favourably of the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, I cannot abstain from calling attention to the report of this mine, by Captains J. Nancarrow and George, bearing date the 10th inst., as one that should be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The amount of work done by a comparatively small expenditure, not less than the favourable aspect of the adventure, as the result of that work, cannot fail to inspire confidence in even the least sanguine minds.

REPORT ON MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

We fear that we are somewhat in arrear with our readers with reference to the Cardiganshire mines. It is our desire to deal impartially as to the merits of all mining countries, by supplying all the information at our disposal respecting the mines connected with them. It is an honest pleasure to us to recur to the state of the Cardiganshire mines now, as we have constantly persisted, when the prospect was comparatively gloomy and dark, that there was a future of prosperity in store for them, and we are now enabled to verify our predictions by stating that, without reference to the long-established profitable mines in this county, there is or shortly will be a catalogue of fully a dozen to be added to the Dividend List of English mines from this county alone. We mean, by adding those which have come to pay in the last two or three years to those that will come to pay in the course of a year or two more; and in the list we venture to give the names of Bronfloyd, Bwlch Consols, Bodrain, Cwm Erfin, Darren, Havan and Henbwlch, Grogwinion, Gothic, Llettynhen, Llawrcwmbach, Powel United, Silver Mountain, Tynypwll, South Darren, and West Potosi. The mines of this country have commanded the attention of some of the greatest minds of England since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The "Aberystwith Guide," published this year by Mr. Cox, of that town, amongst a great deal of useful and interesting information as to the mines, states that letters patent were granted for working them in 1562, and that in 1567 these letters became the groundwork of a corporation, entitled "The Society for the Mines Royal," at the head of which were the Earls of Leicester, Pembroke, and others, who rented them to Sir Hugh Myddelton, who did so much for the health of the City of London by introducing fresh water into its very heart. In point of fact, from time to time we find the highest genius, talents, and philanthropy have been engaged in pursuing the wealth of these veins. Sir Francis Godolphin; Mr. Boyle, the faithful servant of Bacon, the father of experimental philosophy; Sir Christopher Wren; Sir Humphrey Mackworth, the first to drive railway-wagons by means of the air and sails, and without the use of animal power, patronised them; and Sir John Petters, the author of the "Edinæ Regales," wrote of them that he believed if they were properly worked they would add to the national income a million sterling annually. In our own times the country is indebted to the talents, perseverance, and capital of a host of excellent and intrepid men, amongst whom we may mention Messrs. Taylor, Pugh, Parry, Atwood, Hayward, Balcombe, Price, Punchard, and others, for the restoration of these great and important works; and it is satisfactory to add that there is scarcely an old mine-work in the county that is not resuscitated and paying, or in a condition to pay, profits. Of these, we may enumerate the Lisburne Mines, Cwmystwith, Cwmsymlog, Darren, Cwm Erfin, Cwm Sebon, Bronfloyd, Grogwinion, Goginan, Bwlch Consols, Llwylyn Llwyhog, Allient, Welsh Potosi, and Havan—the only, or almost the only, extensive old mines now idle being Esgairmwyn and Estumtean. These form a list of mines almost unrivalled in value, whether we speak of certainty for the future, as a source of industry for the labouring population, as a treasure of rich real property to the landlord, or as a channel combining large interest with permanent security for the capitalist who wishes to invest his capital in a branch of good British industry. Our business now is not with mines long established in profits, but merely those that within the last year or two have begun to show profitable results or the means of profits, or those that have exhibited any extraordinary natural phenomena that have not been alluded to in these columns, or of which we deem the particulars have not been made sufficiently evident. These mines constitute the sort of property that imparts life, spring, and elasticity to the country, that prove that the youth and vigour of the land are not exhausted, and that in effect say to the speculator—Here is your place; you need seek no further. We have no doubt but that these new mines will add fully a quarter of a million to the mining value of the district. People naturally say,—It is all very well as to Cardiganshire—there are a few old mines that have been making profits for a long time, and that is all; but in this list we have an array of facts disproving such assertions, and proving a state of things that no other county in England is able to rival.

We will first advert to Bronfloyd, which now shows one of the most extraordinary courses of ore that, as far as we know, has been found in the world. This great mass of ore ground is only 52 fms. from the surface, and not 10 fms. below the valley that subtends it on the north. The immense lode of this mine cannot be less than 90 feet in thickness, and so rich is it in metal that the last 10 cubic fathoms excavated have yielded 600*l.* worth of ore: the vein per lineal fathom being not worth less than 18*l.* Great praise is due to Mr. Balcombe and his company for their perseverance in this mine, which for many years went on adding loss to loss, but the patience of the proprietors will now reap a rich and well-merited reward. Bwlch Consols, another mine in the silver-lead district, has recently cut rich. We had an opportunity of consulting Capt. Northey, the respected manager, who said the three lowest levels were passing into untried ground to the east of the old mine, and everyone of them in an excellent course of silver-lead ore. He did not say what they were worth per fathom, but we are satisfied that the yield is not less than 3 to 4 tons per fathom, or from 50*l.* to 70*l.*; and we are assured that not less than 30,000*l.* would be accepted for the mine if offered. The principal proprietor of this valuable mine is Mr. Price, of London, than whom there does not exist a more worthy or more gentlemanly man. Well does he deserve his good fortune; rich in mind and in this world's goods, he has been constant by the mine in various phases of its adversity, and now his faith will be repaid by a splendid harvest, and one richly deserved. Cwm Erfin, another of the old mines of this favoured country, has recently come into dividends. It is the property of the Messrs. Taylor, whose enterprise revived mining in Cardiganshire 30 years ago. The new feature of the mine is a discovery by a shallow adit in the side of the hill of a rich portion of the lode, considered to be worth from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fathom. Great credit is due to the principal agent, Captain John Williams, for his skill in working this mine, which stamps him to be one of the first miners of his time. Darren, oftener called the Great Darren, runs through a castle-crested hill, rising 480 feet above the dingle to the eastward. The workings of this old mine extends for 800 yards to the west of the old fortress, and 20 yards below the eastern dingle. They are nowhere less than 100 yards in depth, and half-a-mile in length, forming the most extensive range of workings in the neighbourhood. The machinery is clustered in the dingle on the eastern side of the mountain, where a shaft has been put down by Mr. Spargo and his partners, that has gone below the bottom of the deepest of the old works, and found a course of silver-lead, worth 50*l.* per fathom. Should it hold throughout the old mine it will form the most important silver-lead work in the country, whether considered as a question of employment of labour or an investment of money, as it will certainly make great returns to those who are so fortunate as to hold shares in the property.—Havan and Henfwich: There is a famous discovery in these ancient mines. The great course of ore recently cut into is only 10 fms. below the Henfwich adit, and it is said to be drained naturally by means of swallows in the lode for 40 fms. deeper. The ore ground is already opened for 30 fms. long, and yields in the best ground as much as 60*l.* worth of ore per fathom, and in the worst places not less than 30*l.* Some time ago some Solon, wise in his own conceit, took our old correspondent, Mr. Francis, to task, charging him with having spiced his report with only a small modicum of scientific knowledge. He, however, foretold its success most truthfully, and science is not of much service if it do not go hand-in-hand with truth. When the ass puts on the lion's skin, the fact is as old as the hills, he may pass muster until he opens his mouth as the king of the forest, but his voice proclaims him still to be the ass, and our correspondent, who can take care of himself with his pen as well as his pick, from the fulfilment of his prediction is so presumptuous as to triumph over his old adversary, exclaiming—*Quam bona navigatior detur iis qui spoliant templa immortalium deorum?* What prosperity attends the progress of these unlettered miners, who disregard the warnings of the great scientific geologists, and refuse to be directed into the channels of metal indicated even by a Government surveyor! Well do Mr. Punchard, Mr. Seton, and their co-proprietary deserve their success at Havan, for they might have been diverted from their propriety, and also from their fortune, if they had been frightened by the cackling of noisy but harmless geese. Again, to go out of our alphabetical order, there is the Silver Mountain Mine, another example of ignorance making an exhibition of itself. In this case, the warning voice tried to make itself heard because there was a scanty supply of water in the mountain to drive the machinery. There is, however, a body of ore in a level only 10 fms. under the adit, from 15 to 20 ft. wide, from which the miners working it are making large wages for themselves, and good profits for the company; but this is done by means of a steam-engine. This is hardly a fair trick by which to take the wind out of an opponent's sails, whose theory does not extend to steam. Whoever heard of a steam-engine being employed to work a mine? This must, in the nature of things, be unphilosophical. Grogwinion is the next mine that requires our notice. This old mine (worked by the Romans) as late as the last century made the fortune of Sir Thos. Bonsall, and for many years it has been explored by Messrs. Parry, Atwood, and Hayward. The tide has now changed: a lode of rich ore has been laid open 50 fms. east of Christopher's shaft, by the driving of a cross-cut; this lode yields a large amount of solid and excellent ore, guaranteeing a good profit to the persevering proprietors, who have wrought many a weary year without any recompense; but it does more, it opens a new mart for labour close to the Lisburne Mines, giving the miner an open instead of a restricted market for the disposal of his working power.

We rejoice to hear of Mr. Haywood's success at Llawrcwmbach. This gentleman for twenty years has been the most faithful and constant supporter of mining in Cardiganshire, setting an example of the highest integrity and patience to all who would be miners. His success hitherto has been entirely inadequate to his devotion; but we are glad to chronicle the fact that at Llawrcwmbach at last there is a body of ore discovered in the 10 fm. level, under the adit, worth 3 tons or 40*l.* per fathom, and it appears this is not an ephemeral discovery, as the ore ground has already lasted for a length of 10 fms. We are also pleased to mention that Mr. George Pell has been successful in finding good ore ground in two of his mines—Llettynhen and West Potosi. His career in mining has also been a long, costly, and probationary one. We hope it has now reached a successful issue. We also hear of excellent ore in three levels in South Darren, belonging to Mr. Murchison and Co. He deserves it. He has been a good friend to mining in Cardiganshire. The ore ground in the bottom of Gothic is found in paying quantities; and there is a rich mine discovered by a local company nearly at the top of Plynlimmon. So much for mining in Cardiganshire.

FOREIGN MINES.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD.—The directors have just received a remittance of 1190 oitavas of gold dust, being an increase of 712 oits. on the previous remittance. Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the works are advancing satisfactorily. On the 24th a communication was opened from Haymen's shaft to the Mina Grande. At Foster's shaft three corps are working consecutively, each corps in charge of an English man, and the ground as we descend is carefully secured with durable timberwork.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Nov. 9: The directors have just received a remittance of 5540 oits. of gold dust, being an increase of 1533 oits. on the previous remittance. Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the gold return for the 20 days of September amounted to 1828 oits.; that the operations in the mine continue to progress satisfactorily. Bawden's Mine is again looking well, and yielding well, and had the shallow adit reached it the produce from this point alone would probably now be 5000 oits. per month. Branco's Mine is also looking well, and beginning to yield fairly; indeed, the yield indicates that we are approaching a gold centre or shoot. The explorations, including shallow adits, are being pushed forward with all speed, and the contract system is brought to bear upon most of the main points. At Maquine we have so closed upon the place that the aspect of the jacotinga formation, and the samples from the gullies direct us to explore systematically from the middle of the hollow southerly. The same is also forwarded by the gold troops was obtained from the waste matter lying about in one of the gullies, and I have sent it as an earnest of future great results from Maquine.

SANTA BARBARA.—Capt. Bryant, Pari, Sept. 28: I beg to advise you that on the 24th inst. we forwarded to Morro de St. Anna, as per agreement with the Don Pedro North del Rey and East del Rey Companies, for transmission through Messrs.

E. Johnston and Co., to you in England, 3495¼ ozs. of amalgamated gold. Annexed is the report on the reduction department for the quarter, ending Sept. 20:—

Date.	Stone, where raised.	Tons.	Total tons.	Produce, ozs.	Total produce, ozs.	Produce per ton.
June 20 to July 20	No. 1 shaft and stopes	307	....	1001	....	3·26
	No. 2 shallow level	14	321	10	1011	·750
July 20 to Aug. 20	No. 1 shaft and stopes	420	....	1444	....	....
	No. 2 shallow level	32	452	24	1468	3·438
Aug. 20 to Sept. 20	No. 1 shaft and stopes	416	....	—	....	—
	No. 2 bottoms, adit level.	114	530	1016½	1016½	....
	Total		1303		3495½	

Sand restamped 440
Rubble stone, No. 1 ..... 180=11·670 per cent.
Rubble stone, No. 2 ..... 6=5 per cent.

Total 1899

You will observe that the last month's produce is less, and the quantity of stone stamped is greater, than in the previous month, and that I have not affixed, as usual, the produce per ton. In consequence of an accident to the amalgamating machinery, and the person who takes charge of this department being sick, and our principal washer also being sick at the time, we found it impossible to clean up all the sand stamped in time to be forwarded. By these means the amount of gold is less, and the produce per ton not ascertained. In No. 2, or south, bottoms, in the adit level, we have been working on the eastern hanging wall side of the lode, which is the softest part, and I believe the least productive. It contains pretty much hornblende and chlorite (a peachy substance), interspersed with pyrites, but not in great quantities; this part is 4 to 5 ft. wide. On the western side, or towards the footwall, the stone is harder, with more massive pyrites, intermixed with quartz. Of this latter part we have broken only a small portion as being too occupied in sinking on the softer part, which we consider the most advantageous method of quarrying the stone.

VAL TOPPA.—Pallanza, Nov. 1: The superintendent writes—I have forwarded to the office an ingot of gold from this mine weighing 3021 grammes, or 96 ozs. 18 dwts., being the result of a defective working of a limited number of the native mills. They are all (200) at work now, the rain having fallen in torrents during last week. I congratulate you sincerely on the importance of the new discovery in the Marmo Rosso level, which really opens out a new mine to us, the ore being very abundant, and of even richer quality than that which we found contained in the other lodes when we purchased this property. You have herewith the reports of Capts. W. Jenkin and T. Roberts:—Piedimulera, Oct. 28: The long-continued drought has finally come to an end during last week, and we have now sufficient water to work the whole of the 200 native mills, which will increase our remittance of gold for next month very much. During the past two months only about half the mills have been at work, and then not doing full duty for want of water, whereby a still greater loss of gold than usual has occurred by the working. Our returns, 95 ozs. 18 dwts. 5 grs. of fine gold, have been sent to the office. We are happy to inform you that the new lode in Marmo Rosso level continues to be regular and rich in gold; it is fully 6 ft. in width, yielding, even with the old mills, from 1 oz. 4 dwts. to 1 oz. 10 dwts. to the ton of ore all through. The importance of this new discovery will be fully shown when the new establishment is completed, as by that time we shall have laid open a large amount of stoping ground. The sinking of the long shoot to the new road is progressing with all possible speed, and we hope to complete the work connected with the outlet of water from the new establishment before the end of this year, also to be able to lay the foundations of the new establishment before the winter sets in.

VALLANZASCA.—Pallanza, Nov. 6: The manager writes—I have sent to the office yesterday a box containing two ingots of gold from these mines, of the weight of 1980 grammes, or 167 ozs. 6 dwts. Time, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 28, 50 days; average of mills daily employed, two new machines and thirty natives mills; quantity of ore treated, 119 tons; quantity of gold obtained, 167 ozs. 6 dwts.; average of gold per ton of ore treated, 1 oz. 8 dwts. 1 gr. The ore treated was partly rich ore, from points reserved for the working of the two new machines, and partly the ordinary auriferous ore of the mines. The rich ores yielded above 2 ozs. of gold per ton of ore. Enclosed I send you the report of Capts. J. Roberts and T. Roberts, dated Battigio, Nov. 6:—We have the satisfaction to report that all the shoots and tramways laid out from Cava Vecchia to Fornaletti are completed, and the ore is now being descended through them; they answer perfectly, and save much labour, time, and expense. At the mine the new lodes recently discovered continue rich; the lode in the Cava Vecchia is now 6 feet wide, yielding 2 ozs. of gold per ton of ore. The lode in back of Mazzeria has considerably improved, being 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 ozs. of gold per ton of ore. The ore in Piazza Nuova level continues to yield, from 10 to 15 dwts. of gold per ton of ore. The return of gold from Sept. 1 to Oct. 28, obtained by working the two machines and 30 native mills, 167 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold, from 119 tons=1 oz. 8 dwts. 1 gr. per ton of ore. The ore from which this gold was obtained was a mixture of rich ore from the new discoveries (mentioned in our last report) with the poor ore from the various parts of the mine; the richer ore having yielded above 2 ozs. of gold to the ton. Our prospects for the future supply of similar rich ores are excellent. At the establishment the following is our progress since last report:—The tramroad from Sled-road finished, and the new crusher and wheel erected with it at work. The new water-wheel completed, and the stones for the forty new machines ready; we are, however, waiting for the arrival of the machinery to complete the new amalgamating works.

NEW WILDBERG.—Z. Walls, Nov. 5: Enclosed I beg to submit to you our setting list for Nov., from which will be seen that we have now employed 220 men and 96 boys, and our returns computed at 100 tons of silver-lead ore. I am sorry to say that the forebreast of all our drivages, with the exception of one, is unproductive; however, by pushing forward I have no doubt but that some of the drivages will soon again be in ore ground. In the said setting list we have given the present value of all the tutwork or tribute, which is now in operation, and have, therefore, from the underground department nothing new to mention. Yesterday we sampled our returns for October, computed 100 tons, and the same will be sold on Friday next, the 11th inst.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—George Sweet, Nov. 2: Bliebach: The north lode, in the end driving west from Wright's shaft, is of the same regularity and productiveness as hitherto, except that it is composed of a little more gossan as the end gets nearer the surface. We have extended about 4 lachters north on the course of the slide in the eastern end, but have found no lode. The ground at Wright's is still grauwacke, but easy for sinking, and crossed considerably by veins of quartz, impregnated occasionally with copper and mundic. The sinking of Astley's shaft during the last month has been greatly impeded. The early part of the month the water was very slack, owing to the dryness of the weather, and on the 20th we had the misfortune to break the windbore. A new windbore was ready on the mine, but the lift in falling broke the small matchingpiece that stood between the pumps sent from England, which occasioned a delay of nine days before a new one could be procured. The machine is now working well. The lode at Christiania is the same as when last reported. The machine to draw the water from Wright's shaft will be ready to work in about a week. We have commenced dressing at Bliebach floors.—Fahrenberg: The new lode, in driving west, has been disordered by the intersection of a cross-course, and is at present poor, but it is hoped will shortly resume its regularity. We have cleared out a shallow level, and found where the new lode joins the main lode above, and commenced yesterday to open upon it. We have opened a little at the adit level, directly opposite where the new lode and main lode unite, but have found no lode. In the shallow level there is plenty of attle room, and there it is intended to prove the existence of the new lode to the east of the main lode. There are eight men stoping, and the sinking of the Annett shaft has been commenced. The stopes are looking well.—James Watt: The engine was put to work on October 13. The ladder in the shaft has been put in repair, the cross-cut timbered, and the course of the lode extended 1 lachter. The cross-cut was driven on the course of a cross-course, and the lode intersected is to the east of the cross-course. Directly opposite there is no lode, so that the cross-cut must be extended further on to find the part of the lode to the west of the cross-course. In the eastern end, as the lode gets off from the cross-course, there is an improvement, being worth at present about 15 centners per lachter; price for driving, 12 centners per lachter. The water is sinking considerably in the old workings, and in a short time it is hoped that part of the mine can be explored. The engine-house is completed. It is computed that 20 tons of ore will be ready for sale by the end of this month.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Nov. 2: Roure: The 80 metre level, north of Richards's shaft, is in a kindly lode, yielding a little saving work. We have set the same level to drive by the side of the crush, south of shaft. The 60 metre level, south of shaft, is in a large orey lode, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The same level, north of Richards's shaft, on Emily's lode, opens tribute ground. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes, on the western part of the lode, is unproductive. The same level, on the main part of the lode, yields a little saving work of low quality. The 20 cross-cut east, towards Virginie's shaft, proceeds favourably: we hope to hole this month. The adit, south of Virginie's shaft, is poor. The same level, on the western part of the lode, north of winze, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The stollen south is being repaired and timbered. We have the following stopes at work:—Two in the back of the 80, at Richards's shaft, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom each; five in the back of the 60, at the same shaft, yielding, on an average, about 2 tons of ore per fathom each; four in the back of the 40, north and south of Agnes' shaft, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. each; three in the back of the 20, south of the same shaft, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom each; three in the back of the adit, north and south of Virginie's shaft, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom each; and one in the back of the stollen, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We have also 25 pitches, varying in price from 35 frs. to 120 frs. per ton of ore.—La Grange: The 40, south of Nosky's shaft, yields a little saving work of low quality. The same level south is in a lode 30 feet wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The 20 south is unproductive. The adit north has entered soft, disordered ground, which has a bad influence on the lode. Our stopes in this mine yield moderately. The adit cross-cut, west from La Rancoule, proceeds satisfactorily.—Mioche: In the 100 metre level the No. 2 lode, north and south of cross-cut, has been driven on about 5 metres, which has yielded some very good stones of ore; the present ends yield a little saving work. The lode in the rise above the same level is composed of quartz, blende, and spots of ore. We have met with nothing new in our adit cross-cuts. The tribute pitches are poor on the whole.—La Brousse: Basset's shaftmen are engaged in levelling out whim-round, and helping to erect the whim. We hope by the end of the week to resume sinking with more dispatch. The shallow level, south of the little shaft, yields ¼ ton of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the north level yields 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Pranal: The 70 metre level north, on Susan's lode, is poor. The 50 metre level, on the eastern part of the same lode, is producing ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The same level, on the main part of the lode, opens tribute ground. The 30 metre level, south of winze, yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The 8 north is in hard ground. The cross-cut, west of No. 2 lode, in the same level, is spare for driving. No. 1 winze, sinking in the same level, on Susan's lode, yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom. We have 18 tribute pitches in this mine, varying in price from 60 frs. to 125 frs. per ton of 50 per cent. ore Our surface works during the last week have been a little retarded by rainy weather, but we have nearly finished the engine and boiler-house at La Grange, and have begun to put on the roof. We have a good supply of water for our laveries, and the machinery generally works well. The samplings have amounted to 281 tons.

NOVA SCOTIA LAND AND GOLD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING COMPANY.—From Sherbrooke Mr. May writes:—"The Sears lode has turned out a large amount of quartz this month for the number of feet stoped, owing to those cross lodes coming in. The bottom of the stope is nearly solid quartz. Those cross lodes have run in and disordered the main lode, which accounts for its being poor. We are now nearly level with the bottom of the shaft, where the main lode has increased to about 6 in., and to the south of this lode we have found a lode of solid mundic about 2 ft. wide, and south of the mundic again comes the slate as before. From this strange appearance in the bottom I think that next month will develope something on this lode." From Oldham Mr. Higgins writes that being confined to his bed from illness he could not write a full report. He adds, however, in a note:—"The carpenters are at work at the crusher. We have got a fine lode on the Hall claim, about 12 in. thick, some say worth 4 or 5 ozs. to the ton. Have commenced on the Davies claim, a very good lode, over 12 in. thick; have not raised any quartz from any other part of them yet. The last quartz crushed from the Wallace claims gave 2½ ozs. to the ton, but is looking poor again."

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending November 6 was 10,895*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 9: There are two stopes in back of the 130 west, each of which produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The three stopes in back of the 115 west produce as follows:—4, 3½, and 2½ tons of ore per fm.; and the stope in this level east will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level will produce on an average 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stope in the 90 is at present producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The ground is favourable for driving in the 80 and 70 fm level cross-cuts. There is no change in the lode or ground in the 58 east, which is driving in whole ground, in the hope of a discovery. We have three stopes—one in the back of this level, worth 2½ tons, and one in the 47 and 35, which yield 2 tons each of ore per fm.—North Lode: The lode is underlying a little faster than usual at the engine-shaft; we are at present sinking under it; when last cut into, a fortnight since, it was 2 ft wide, and produced good stones of ore. We shall sink the shaft 6 ft. deeper before cutting into the lode. The lode in the 62 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with good stones of ore.

BOSCAWEN.—John Edwards, R. Giles, Nov. 5: The lode in the 80, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The 80 cross-cut, driving south from said shaft, is letting out more water, and no doubt we are getting near the south lode. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 70, west of Hunter's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth full 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, is producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70, east and west of Hunter's shaft, is unproductive. The stope in back of the 70, west of said shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 40, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 18 inches wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 14, driving east of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 74 fathom level, driving west of said shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

BOTELET.—J. Trevellion, Nov. 9: The lode in the 26 north is 4 feet wide, worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the same level south is improved in appearance, 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, white iron, and lead; the indications here are good; the lode is 2½ feet wide. The 16 south is yielding good saving work; the stope in back of this level produces 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have this day sold our first parcel of ore, 10 tons, at 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, to Messrs. Treffry.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Nov. 9: The lode in the stopes west of the new shaft, 10 back of the 12, is large, now from 9 to 10 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin. The lode in the stopes east of shaft, in back of the same level, is about the same size, and producing moderate stamps work. In driving east in this level I have found the lode to improve in quality within the last few days; the lode looks very promising, and I believe we shall soon have a further improvement. The ground in the cross-cut towards Blanchard's lode is still favourable for driving; should the ground continue as we now have it, I expect to see this in about three weeks from th's time.

BRONFLOYD.—Nov. 9: The 52, both east and west of the cross-cut, is without alteration; the lode is very hard, and the men are not able to make much progress. We are opening out a valuable piece of ground here, and every exertion is being made to push on the ends, as directed. The ground in the new cross-cut from same level (near the engine-shaft) is better for progress; the forebreast is looking well, being intermixed with clay-slate and spar, spotted with lead ore. The stope in the bottom of the 40 is still producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the 40, on the south part of the lode, is poor; this stope is 10 fathoms above the 40, and as there is a small branch of lead ore gone off to the west, I shall set this on tribute on a favourable occasion; for the present, however, I have taken the men from this stope, and have put them to strip down the lode in the 52 fathom level. On Monday last we sampled 55 tons of good quality ore.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 10: In the 30, east of engine-shaft, we have cut down another piece of lode. 2½ feet wide; it has greatly improved in character, and contains pieces of lead ore throughout; the footwall portion of the lode we have not yet seen. Nothing can be more encouraging than the present appearance. In the 30 west there is no material alteration since last reported. We have not driven far enough to meet with the shoot of ore under the 20. In the 20 east of cross-cut, on south part of lode, we have strings of lead ore, and from all appearances I have no doubt of our soon meeting with courses of ore of durable character. The parcel of lead ore will be forwarded from the station to-morrow.

BULLER AND BASSET.—W. Pascoe, J. Rule, Nov. 9: There is no change of importance since last week. The 80 west, on south lode, is producing yellow copper ore of a good quality, but not sufficient to value. The ground in the cross-cut north is favourable for driving. Nothing has been done in the 60, on the engine lode, since our last.

CAMBRIAN (Gold).—T. Martin, W. H. Pascoe, Nov. 8: In the No. 2 adit end east 1 fm. 2 ft. 9 in. has been driven; the lode is still large, and of the same composition and quality as last reported.—No. 2 A Shaft: Here 2 fathoms have been sunk; the lode continues large and mineralised, as before, yielding precisely the same samples of gold as mentioned in our last.—No. 2 B Shaft: We have nine men employed, and 4 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. has been sunk; the two branches have nearly united, and the lode is opening to an enormous size, producing occasionally specks of visible gold—in fact, every fathom we sink is becoming so promising that we think this shaft is approaching auriferous shoots; at all events, that is our opinion, and if not ere long realised, little reliance can be placed on indications. Samples washed this morning produce more fine gold than the lode has hitherto done. In the new diagonal shaft, east of the No. 2 B shaft, six men are working; the lode is large, and has the same kindly appearance as last reported. In the cross-cut south at No. 6, 2 fathoms 1 foot 5 inches has been driven by four men, but neither lode or elvan having made its appearance: we have suspended this working, and commenced driving north for this month.—Wellington: In the east end 1 fm. 1 ft. 9 in. has been driven, and although there is but little improvement for gold, the lode on the north wall has greatly altered; instead of being as before, merely sprinkled with mineral, the north part has become richly mineralised with copper and spots of lead. The men on the outcrop are working on the intersection of a cross-course with a due east and west lode; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of good looking quartz, impregnated throughout with copper and lead.—North Vigra: Here 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in. has been driven. No alteration to mention.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, Nov. 9: We have forked the water to the 40; we are now preparing to drop our bucket drawing-lift below that level. The lode in the 40 is fully 3 ft. wide, very promising. Our smith is making the skips, which we hope to get to work shortly. No change to notice in Wheal Owl lode.

CARADON AND PHŒNIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Nov. 8: The ground in the 30 east, on the course of the No. 1 lode, is favourable granite, and the part of the lode carried in the bottom of the end is 2½ ft. wide, containing carbonate of iron, peach, capel, quartz, mundic, blende, and yellow copper ore; water issues freely from the extreme point. The price for driving during the current month is 5*l.* 15*s.* per fm.

CARADON VALE.—J. Barkell, J. Johns, Nov. 9: Engine-shaft: We have not yet cut sufficient ground to commence sinking this shaft upon the underlie of the lode, but we hope to complete it by the end of this week, when we shall commence sinking below the 50. The lode in the end at the 50, going west, is a little better defined than it was last week, and is producing stones of ore.—Flat-rod Shaft: This shaft is now down about 1½ fm. below the 52, and the ground is favourable for progress. The shaft is being sunk over, or upon the lode. The lode in the end, going west at the 52, is about 4½ ft. wide, and is composed principally of mundic and capel, producing spots of copper ore. We have driven a cross-cut into the lode at the 40, west from said shaft, about 6 ft., and are not yet through it; it is composed chiefly of capel and mundic, and on the north side it is producing good stones of copper ore.

CARN CAMBORNE.—James Seccombe, Nov. 8: We shall commence sinking the engine-shaft forthwith below the 40 fm. level.—South Lode: The lode in the 40 fm. level east is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the same level west is producing 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the same level west is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below is producing 1½ ton per fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 30 east is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the western end is producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The stope in the back is producing 2 tons per fathom.—Clarke's Lode: The lode in the 13 east is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the western end is worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes in the back and bottom of this level are each producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

CLARA UNITED.—Nov. 10: We are continuing the levels east and west of the 50, at Liywernog, so as to get away from the shaft, and so that while those levels are being developed we may get ready to sink again to the 60. The sections of the mine, prepared by Capt. Matthew Francis, in March last, give the greatest encouragement of this portion of the mine, and show clearly enough that the main junction of lodes will take place about 15 fms. west of shaft, at present depth (the 50). This level will, therefore, be pushed on with all speed. Capt. Francis estimated the produce of the one lode above the 36, in the old workings, at 25,000*l.*, and assumed, from the character and dip of the three lodes exposed by our deeper workings, that the bodies of ore would be much strengthened in depth where the junctions take place; and for these reasons recommended that the engine-shaft should be rapidly carried down to the deeper sections of the mine. At Dolwen some solid lumps of lead ore have been this week cut in the adit going west on the Frongoch lode, to come under old workings; and, as this lode is fully 6 ft. wide in present end of adit, there is every reason to hope for a successful issue of this trial level.

CLEVELAND IRON.—T. Watson, Nov. 9: We have got the engines to work, and everything appears to work well. We have had to contend with very bad weather lately, which in work of this exposed nature retards us very much. The engine-house is fast going up, also the strong rough wall in front of shaft.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Nov. 9: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is favourable, and the engine is working well, and we are getting on well with all our surface work.

CONNORREE.—Captain Bishop, Nov. 5: The deep adit is much improved this week for sulphur ore. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, nothing new has occurred for the week, still yielding a large quantity of good class sulphur ore. In the 45, west of engine-shaft, the yield of black and grey copper ore is greater this week, and the yield of coppery sulphur, combined with silver, much the same. The 18 fathom level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, are yielding copper and sulphur of the same class as last week, with indications of a great and lasting yield. The 10, east of Kempson's shaft, is the same as last week, and we are opening a good copper mine in this new part of the property.

CORNUBIA TIN.—Nov. 7: Our monthly setting took place on Saturday last, and was as follows: At present the 70 end east, on No. 6 lode, is suspended, and the men are busily preparing another stope, which we have no doubt will turn out good work for tin, as the lode is large, and will cost 38*s.* per fathom. The stope in the 70 west set to six men for two months, at 38*s.* per fathom; this stope is looking very well, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 70 end east, on the north part on No. 5 lode, is not very rich at present, but yielding occasionally good stones of tin, driving for 90*s.* per fathom; as this lode does not run very high, I am obliged to put the men that were stoping here up at the 60 for the present, until the end men get a little further on. This lode is cut in two by a slide, and the south or top piece is taken away, but with the next stope we shall be able to carry all the lode up to the 60, as we shall take both parts in going up. In the new, or No. 2 lode in the 60 cross-cut, we have a good improvement, the lode being considerably better than when I wrote you last. I have set this lode to drive both east and west, at 67*s.* 6*d.* per fathom, which will rapidly open ground and give us room for more stopes by next survey-day, and I feel confident that this will very much assist our sampling for the future. Last month we commenced a cross-cut at the 40 (eastern shaft) to enable us to work the south lodes above, where they were looking so well in the 60; it is now set to drive at 40*s.* per fathom; the ground has very much improved. We have cut several branches, all carrying tin, which we consider to be very favourable, as we are approaching the lode, and which must be near at hand, the cutting of which I will instantly apprise you of. At Knight's shaft we have set a new stope in the back of the 30, on No. 2 lode, at 18*s.* per fathom. All the wheeling in the mine for one month, for 10*l.*; all the filling and landing, ditto, 12*l.*; all the spalling and filling of tinstuff, ditto, 9*l.* We sold on Friday last 4 tons 5 cwts. of tin for the month, at 63*l.* per ton. This was a little short of our costs, as we had five weeks' pay against four weeks' tin. The machinery is all in good working condition, and we expect our next sale to show an increase.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, Nov. 10: We are progressing with our very heavy work in these mines as fast as possible. Since my last we have completed the walls of our new storeroom; have this day commenced to put in No. 1, 30-in. winding-engine and capstan, and No. 2, 30-in. winding-engine will be immediately put in position also; these two latter engines have caused us some little delay in our not being able to get them from the factory as soon as promised; for this reason we could not get our pumping work in our engine-shaft, otherwise we should have been working our two large pumping-engines by this time, as they are ready to be put to work in a few hours. As regards the engines in the house, our engine-houses for the present requirement are all complete—three large pumping and three winding and capstan-houses, making six engine-houses and stacks complete. Our engine-shafts are all secured with timber, cased, and divided to adit, with our skip-roads fixed in the working shaft down to the water. The masons are now building boiler-houses at the different engines, so that our out-doorwork is in a forward state. Nothing shall be delayed to get our pumping-engines at work at the earliest moment possible.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Nov. 10: Saturday last being our setting-day, we have no alteration this week to notice in any part of the mine. The lode in our bottom level is still looking very well, and of the same value as stated in our last.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Nov. 8: George and Charlotte: The lode in the 12 east is still worth 10 tons of ore per fm. The stope above is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit east is looking very promising.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22 east is worth from 10 to 12 tons of ore per fathom. The stope above is worth 5 tons per fm. The 10 east is communicated with the winze sunk below the deep adit level. The lode east of winze is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Nov. 10: The ground in the shaft is still favourable for sinking; but we find the water rather quicker in the shaft than we anticipated at the commencement, consequently we have not made so much progress this last fortnight as we expected; however, I hope in a few days to put the men now driving the adit level to rise to communicate with the shaft. This will free us from all water and give us plenty of air, which will enable us to put a full pare of men to drive towards the lode, after which we can depend on going on at a rapid rate.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Nov. 9: Caunter Lode: The 60 east is poor. The 70 east is worth 7*l.* per fm.; the 80 east, 5*l.* per fm. The 80 west is poor.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 10*l.* per fm.; the 60 west, 7*l.*; and the 80 east, 7*l.* per fm. The 80 west is poor.—South Lode: The 70 east is worth 5*l.* per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Nov. 9: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, but not to value. In the 60, driving west of the cross-course, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—No. 4 Lode: In the 50, driving west of the cross-cut, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—New Lode: No lode has been taken down in either of the levels since last report.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 8: The engine-shaft is now sunk 8 fms. 4 feet below the 35, and we purpose sinking to the 50 with all speed, and then cross-cut to the south lode, where it is thought our chances will be better than at the 35; we shall also continue sinking the north shaft until we communicate with the 35, and then the mine will be ventilated sufficiently to work where it may be thought proper. We have set our sumpmen a 120*l.* bargain to complete sinking the engine-shaft to the 50, which will be accomplished in about two or three months from this time if the ground continues as at present; and as our men sunk 3 fathoms 1 foot last month, I think it will be done in this time.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Nov. 7: In the 10 west the south part of the lode is producing stones of tin and copper; this part has improved since I wrote you last. The north part not taken down since reported on. In the 10 east, driving north, we cut a large stream of water in back of the level. I think we are getting near a lode. The stopes at Moor shaft are not improved since I wrote you last; if they do not improve in a day or two I shall put the men to see if the shaft can be sunk a little deeper. The shaftmen have cut the bearer-holes for the new lift; in doing so they have weakened the north side of the engine-shaft, and are obliged to secure it before we proceed further. We finished putting down the new main rods on Saturday, and will get down the new lift as quickly as possible.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 8: On No. 1 lode the new shaft, started a short distance to the east of the river, is now fairly under way, but we have only just penetrated the rock. The lode appears to be about 3 ft. wide, composed as yet of only broken rock and gossan. In the shallow adit, on the No. 2 lode, where we are now getting more under cover, the lode is 3½ feet wide, and much as last reported. The deep adit level, driving on this lode, is decidedly improving. The lode is now increased to 4 ft. wide, with fine-looking quartz and gossan, appearing only to want depth to yield ore in large quantities.

EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Nov. 10: The south lode in the shaft sinking below the 28 continues to improve, and is worth over 60*l.* per fm.; the water is so little in the bottom of the shaft that we are sinking it without the aid of machinery; this is a very favourable circumstance, showing some connection at a deeper point with the rich north lode. We have made very good progress with the new shaft this week, and in carrying down the shaft have discovered tin going westward; lode worth 50*l.* per fathom. The different operations going on in the mine look very cheering at present. The lode at the Turnpike shaft both east and west continues to open well; we have driven on its course over 10 fms.; the lode is quite 2 ft. wide, producing tin all the distance. The ground is remarkably good on this lode, and let for 20*s.* per fm. for driving. We have, therefore, very sound chances of success.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, W. White, Nov. 9: Wilson's shaft is sinking below the 60, on the flookan, by twelve men, at 15*l.* per fm.; this shaft is 7 fms. 3 feet below the level, and we expect to communicate it with the 70 in about a fortnight. The 70, south-east of Boorman's, on the branch, is driving by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; about 3 fms. more driving in this end we expect to cut Bamfield's lode. The 60, east of junction, on Bamfield's lode, is driving by four men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 60 east, on Bamfield's lode, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; it is down 6 fms. below the level, but owing to an increase of water we are obliged to suspend this winze until the 70 is under it. No. 2 winze is sinking below the 60 east, on Bamfield's lode, by six men, at 9*l.* per fm.; the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. The 60, south of junction, on the caunter, is driving by two men, at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode is producing stones of tin. The 60, south of Wilson's, on the flookan, is driving by two men, at 45*s.* per fm. The 50 cross-cut, south from Boorman's, is driving by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; in this end we have cut a branch which is producing tin, but we think it is not the lode. No. 1 stope, in back of the 60, on the junction, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; working by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope, in back of the 60 east, on Bamfield's lode, is worth 6*l.* per fm.; working by two men, at 70*s.* per fm. No. 3 stope, in back of the same level, is worth 15*l.* per fm., and is being worked by four men, at 6*l.* per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Nov. 10: There has been but little done in Halett's shaft since last report We have been cleansing the engine boilers and fixing rods in the shaft. In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm; in the 75 east the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. In King's shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 21*l.* per fm.; in the 65, west of King's, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are much as last reported.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 8: Last Saturday was our usual monthly setting; the following are particulars of prices, &c.:—The 12 to drive east, by two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode has improved for tin, worth 5*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the 30, by three men and three boys, at 3*l.* per fathom; this, we expect, will be communicated with the east shaft, below the 12, by the end of this month. The 30 to drive north, by two men and two boys, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. Here the ground is moderate; we have a little water, and expect to reach the lode shortly. A winze to sink below the adit west, by six men, at 5*l.* per fathom; the lode is from 1 to 1½ feet wide, looks very promising, and yields tin to save. The stope east, in the back of the 12, by two men and two boys, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is worth 3*l.* per fathom. The stopes west, in the back of the 12, by two men and two boys, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stope west, below the 12, by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; here is a fine-looking lode, from 1½ to 2 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 14*l.* per fathom. The prospects of the mine are better than they have been for some time. We shall sample 10 tons of good copper ore to-morrow.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, Nov. 4: The following is our setting report:—The 45 cross-cut, to drive south of Dunsford's shaft, by six men, at 11*l.* per fathom. The 15 cross-cut, to drive north of Cole's lode on the cross-course, by two men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The 30, to drive west of Dunsford's shaft, on Cole's lode, by six men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The winze sunk below the 15 is down to the required depth until the 30 comes under this point, when reached we shall put up a rise to communicate with the same, and thus enable us to stope the ore ground discovered in the winze.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—R. Pryor, J. Garland, T. Corfield, Nov. 9: We are through the elvan course in the deep adit cross-cut south, and the ground is very much improved for driving; should the ground continue so favourable as we have a right to expect, we hope to reach Bargwanna's lode in about three months. The lodes in the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of shaft, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; and we are now cutting in to see the south part of the lode. The lode in the winze, sinking below the shallow adit level, is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and still looking very promising.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 9: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 130, to the south of the lode; there is favourable good progress being made. In the 130 fm. level cross-cut, driving north, there is a little change in the character of the killas, it being whiter, with an increase of water, the speed of driving being about the same as before, 3 feet per week. The lode in the 120 east is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, and producing good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 4½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, iron, elvan, and producing a little saving work for copper ore. In the 77, east of Homersham's shaft, and west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and copper ore, producing of the latter ½ ton per fm., and promising. In the 45 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, &c. In the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground in the cross-cut driving north is without any change to call for remark since our last.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, Nov. 10: In Homersham's shaft fair progress is being made, and the ground continues favourable.—Homersham's Shaft: In the 130 fm. level cross-cut north the ground continues slow for progress, and as yet the elvan is not met with, more water is, however, issuing, and the lode cannot be far off. In the 120 west, and west of Maynard's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, consisting of mundic, capel, quartz, and saving work for copper ore. In the 120 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, prian, mundic, and a little black oxide of copper. In the 77 east, west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is of good size, 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and ore, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 45 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing mundic, peach, quartz, flookan, and yields occasionally good stones of yellow copper ore. In William's cross-cut north, at the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground continuing favourable, good progress is being made.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, Nov. 9: Old Wheal Vor Main Lode: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the ground is harder than when last reported; the lode has been taken down, and we find it fully 3 ft. wide, with occasional stones of tin. No lode has been taken down in the 70 or 60 west as yet. In the cross-cut driving north from the 60 the ground is becoming wet, and good progress is being made. In the winze sinking below the 55, east of shaft, the lode is producing tinstuff, but not sufficient to value.—Smith's Lode: The 30, driving west, is looking kindlier; the lode is 4 in. wide, composed of black ore, blende, and spar, insufficient to value.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Nov. 5: The deepest point in the new engine shaft is down the required depth to cross-cut towards the lode, but it will occupy a few days to properly square the ground, and make the necessary preparations for driving the level, and bring the whim-kibbie to bottom, &c. The 36 west will be resumed as soon as the nature of the work will admit, but previous to this drivage we purpose to make some improvement and repairs in

tinues, and to all appearance it is likely to do so, the mine will very soon be in a much better state than it has ever been in before. The eight men employed between the 20 fm. level and the adit, to make a communication with those levels, are making fair progress.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Nov. 9: At the 57, east of Highburrow shaft, the ground is hard and spare for driving. In the end, driving east of cross-cut at the 33, the lode is worth 5*l*. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 33, east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth 10*l*. per fm. No change has taken place in the cross-cut, east of Ennor's shaft, at the 20. The ground at the new shaft, sinking below the deep adit, is much the same as it has been; also in the deep adit driving west of said shaft. In the deep adit, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is a little improved, worth 7*l*. per fm. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking promising.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Nov. 9: I am just up from underground, and am glad to say that we have in the south cross-cut cut into a large branch, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and some large spots of copper ore; as soon as we get through it will give you further information. The north cross-cut is without any change since my last report.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Oct. 10: Messrs. Derry and Co. will finish delivering the engine on the mine this week. The main bob and cylinders were delivered yesterday. The masons have got on well this week, but more hands are required for the smith and carpenters' shop, &c. The quarry and other surface work is going forward satisfactorily.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Craise, M. Jenkin, Nov. 9: The lode in the 67, west of Vivian's engine-shaft, the part that is being carried is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 57, west of this shaft, is worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, west of engine-shaft, is worth 6*l*. per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth 9*l*. per fm. The lode in Jenkin's shaft, sinking below the 57, is producing stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, east of the latter shaft, is worth 9*l*. per fm. There is no change worthy of remark in the eastern part of the mine since last week's report. The same remark will apply to the 57 fm. levels ends, driving east and west of cross-cut, on Pendarves lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 8: The ground in the adit level is a little tighter than for some time past, and the men are not making such good progress at present. I think we had better open on the lode last intersected, as it is a large lode, and contains a good mixture of blende and lead.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, John George, Nov. 10: There is elvan just come into the bottom of the east end, which makes up as we drive. This end is getting near the pit by the road, in which we had lead, but could not sink for water, so that it is highly probable we shall soon have lead here if we get settled ground. The lode in the west end, driving south, is not quite so large as usual, but more regular, and is composed chiefly of gossan. The ground continues unsettled above, or west of the lode, but there is elvan east, or under it, and there is still a great deal of water issuing from the bottom of the end. From the strong appearance of the gossan, especially at the junction of the east and west lode, already passed through, there is every probability that as soon as this lode is worked down into the blue ground it will be at once productive. This end is being pushed on as fast as possible, and there is no doubt but about the end of this month we shall reach the middle east and west lode, which has a fine back of flookan and gossan, and presents every indication of yielding lead in a short time. On or near this the engine-shaft will, probably, be sunk, and may soon be commenced, but this has hitherto been all but rendered impracticable by the large influx of surface water, which will now be drained off by the adit, and thereby effect a great saving of expense in pumping, besides which, the engine-shaft can be sunk much faster. Besides cutting open the adit for 40 fathoms, we have driven 200 fathoms underground, and sunk from 40 to 50 fms. of shafts. There are houses erected for carpenters, sawyers, smiths, and the miners changing. We are now building an account-house and store-room, which are all the erections that will be necessary before the building of the engine-house, the site of which we hope soon to be enabled to determine on. Every effort has been made to push on the work as fast as possible, the strongest inducement to which is given by the continued richness of West Chiverton, adjoining, leaving no doubt of a very valuable mine being soon opened up here.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 9: In the 154, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. for tin. In the 154, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 154, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 140, east of new shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom for copper ore. In 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Nov. 5: Hill Brothers Shaft: In the cross-cut driving north in the 75 there is no alteration to notice. In the tin operations we are pushing on with all speed, and raising sufficient tinstuff to keep the stamps always working; but, the lode being so much larger than usual, we have to stamp more tinstuff for the same quantity of tin.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—John Edwards, J. Petherick, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, Nov. 5: Harvey's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 140. We have cut through the lode in No. 2 cross-cut, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, which is 2 ft. wide, worth about 15*l*. per fm. for tin.; the lode in this level, driving east from No. 1 cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth 30*l*. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 140, driving west from Offord's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 40*l*. per fm.; the lode in this level, driving east of said shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth about 35*l*. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. for tin and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth from 25*l*. to 30*l*. per fm. The lode in the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom for tin and copper ore; the lode in this level, west of Fielding's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 110, is 3 ft. wide, producing rich stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 110, driving east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 100, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 90 end, east from said shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth from 12*l*. to 15*l*. per fm. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 70, east of Mathew's shaft, is at present disordered. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is worth about 10*l*. per fm. for tin. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 36, is 3 feet wide, of a very kindly appearance. The ground in the 36 cross-cut, south from said shaft, is favourable for driving.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, Nov. 10: The lode in Carnmeal engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, and producing occasional stones of tin. No change in the 114 driving east. The lode in the 102, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 102, driving west of Hoskin's flat-rod shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 68, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. All other operations are progressing very satisfactorily, without any change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—Wm. Chappell, Nov. 8: We are making good progress in clearing and collaring up the new surface shaft with timber, which is about 120 fms. south-east of where the former adventurers sunk their engine-shaft, cleared up 6 fms. below surface; the gunnies of the lode are 3½ ft. wide for the depth cleared up; all taken away both east and west by the ancient workers for tin; the underlie of the lode is 18 in. in 6 feet, carrying with it two well-defined walls, and the country around is very congenial for tin. From the run of Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Metal lode will form a junction with Great Wheal Vor lode near the shaft above referred to, and also a little to the south of this Carnmeal lode will form a junction with the same. From information received from miners that worked both east and west of the shaft as deep as they could for the water, I find the tinstuff averaged 40s. per sack. To the west of this, on one of the south lodes, we are also clearing up some of the old men's workings, where it is stated there is a good branch of tin in the bottoms. I shall be able to give you more information the early part of next week.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Nov. 8: The 19 is driving west at 4*l*. per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing tinstone that will leave a small profit on stamping. At the adit level we are cross-cutting north at 4*l*. per fm. At surface the balance-bob is fixed, and preparations are being made for fixing the pitwork, which will be commenced in the ensuing week.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, Nov. 9: No change in Gwyn Llifion deep adit end since last reported. No lode taken down in Gwydyr stopes, or middle level, for the month. The dressing is going on as usual.

HALLENBEAGLE.—John Edwards, E. Richards, Nov. 5: The engine-shaft is now cleared to the bottom, which is 2 fathoms below the 44; we shall commence to sink the same as early as possible. The lode in Stone's shaft, sinking below the 40, or north lode, is 2½ ft. wide, worth full 30*l*. per fm., and likely to improve. The eastern shaft, sinking below the 36, on the north lode, is 10 in. wide, worth from 6*l*. to 8*l*. per fm. Stone's shaft, sinking below the 40, on the south lode, is producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. We have not sunk the eastern shaft on the south lode for the past week in consequence of water. We have communicated the footway shaft to the deep adit, and shall commence at once to put footway in the same. The tribute pitches in this part of the mine are still producing their usual quantity of copper ore. Bawden's shaft is now sunk to the 43; we shall at once commence to drive east and west on the course of the lode. The lode in the west end is 18 in. wide, worth 3*l*. per fm. In the east end the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 33, west of Bawden's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. Reed's engine-shaft is cleared and secured to the 33; we shall commence to case the same from the 33 to the 43 in the coming week. We have cleared the 43, east and west of said shaft, and have found ore ground for the whole length of the clearing. We find the west end driven 15 fms. from shaft; we have commenced to drive this end; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7*l*. per fm., with a very kindly appearance. The eastern end has been driven about 7 fathoms; we have commenced to drive this end also, where the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fm. We have let three pitches in this level, which are opening up well.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Nov. 4: The cross-cut from No. 5 rise is set to two men, at 60s. per fm. The end of the drift east in the vein is set to two men, at 60s. per fathom, now worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stopes are set to two men, at 40s. per fathom, worth to-day ½ ton of ore per fm.; this is poorer than last reported, but there will be better ore in a few days. Trough level is set to four men, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm. We have 4 or 5 tons of ore on the floors. I am glad to hear that the directors have put the meeting off a month, as the mine is improving, and I can soon have another parcel of ore to market.—P.S. The cross-cut is just holed through, so the men will get on better now.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Nov. 8: The stopes in back of the 25, east of eastern engine-shaft, are worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm.—West Hawkmoor: The lode cut in the cross-cut is being driven on west to prove its character and size, when the cross-cut will be immediately renewed for the intersection of the other lodes. The lode in the drivage east of the stopes is producing good work for tin ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Nov. 9: The 120, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is not so productive—present value, 20*l*. per fathom. The 120 west is worth 40*l*. per fathom, and promising improvement. The 110 west is worth full 40*l*. per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mines.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Nov. 9: The lode in the 70, east from the engine-shaft, is without change to notice, but the ground is a little stiffer for progress. There is no change in the appearance of ground in the 60 cross-cut north since last report. The lode in the 40, west from cross-cut, is at present small, and the ground favourable for progress; we do not calculate on any important improvement at this point until we reach the cross-course, which is some short distance in advance. The new whim-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and is down about 5 fathoms 3 feet below the surface. The 25 is being carried on the south part of the lode, which is a very fine gossan, intermixed with black oxide of copper, saving work. For the sake of progress and economy, we purpose to continue this drivage on the easy part of the lode until we get under the new shaft, which is now about 7 fathoms in advance of the present end; and the recent rich discovery of ore is about 15 fms. below the drivage at the foot of the gossan. Previous to deepening the winze below this level we purpose to stope a portion of ground westward, where the lode is worth 20*l*. per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the winze and eastern stope is as last reported on, worth from 20*l*. to 40*l*. per fathom.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Nov. 5: Oulton's Shaft: The east and west ends, on the south part of the lode, are producing good stones of tin. The east and west ends, on the north part of the lode, will produce good stones of tin.—Petrie's Engine-shaft: There is no change to notice in the ground since last reported.—Trial Shaft: The lode in the shallow level is producing good stones of tin. At the account-house shaft the lode is producing a little tin.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Nov. 8: In the cross-cut driving south in the 53, west of shaft, we have just cut into the other portion of the lode; so far as seen it is composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and stones of ore, letting out a large stream of water. The ground in the new eastern shaft continues about the same as when we last reported—pretty favourable; we intend taking down the lode here to-morrow. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 41 west is composed of ore and mundic, worth of the former 12*l*. per fathom. In the 30 east we are driving south to the east of the cross-course, the ground being soft, requiring timber.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Nov. 10: In the cross-cut driving south of the 53, west of shaft, we are not yet through the lode; so far as seen, about 2 ft., it is composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and stones of ore, letting out a little water. The lode in the new eastern shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and stones of ore; this shaft is about 4 fms. below the 41 east. In the stopes in bottom of the 41 west the lode is large, consisting of quartz, peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 9*l*. per fm. In the 30 we continue to drive south to the east of the cross-course, where the ground is favourable for progress, and the portion of the cross-course which we carry with us has a congenial appearance, composed of flookan, prian, mundic, and copper ore. The tribute department is much the same as usual.

LEAWOOD.—R. Andrew, Nov. 4: The pits are all filled in what were opened on the back of the lodes. If you will let us know a day before the gentleman sends his agent here I will get them opened; we do not like to open them so soon, on account of letting down water. The engine is working all right.

MERLLYN.—William Sandoe, Nov. 10: The 30, driving north, is rather poor for ore at present, but from the appearance of the lode, &c., I expect a favourable change shortly. The stope in the back of this level is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the 20, driving west on the new branch, we have a solid rib of ore 3 or 4 inches wide. We have driven west on it from the north and south branch 10 feet, and find it to maintain its size and kindly appearance, and I have but very little doubt but what it will prove to be a new east and west lode, and, probably, a valuable one. In the stope at the junction of the north and south branch with this we are breaking a very good mixture of ore, worth 7 cwts. per fathom. We have a small parcel of lead ore (4 tons) to sell to-morrow, of good quality.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Nov. 10: The lode in the 80 yard level is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The rise in the back is producing stones of lead, and the ground very promising. The pitch north of No. 1 winze has a little improved, now worth 3 tons per fm. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lead in bottom of the 60 yard level is the same as last reported. I anticipate reporting favourably of this place next week, as by then we shall have a fresh communication with the level. Other places as last reported.

MOLLAND.—Thos. Bennetts, Nov. 9: Six men are engaged in cutting ground, &c., preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft below the 62 fm. level. We have resumed operations at the stopes in the backs of the 42 and 32 east, with four men in each place, where, of course, there is no alteration to report on. We have taken our parcel of ore to Barnstaple, and intend going down to-morrow to divide it.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Nov. 5: There is no change of importance here yet. The plate in the sole of the level is slowly rising, and will make the ground easier for driving. Nothing cut in the drift, but the limestone is rather dipping north.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—Capts. Skewis, Trevarthen, and Symons, Nov. 10: Main Lode: No lode has been taken down in the 48 or 36 fm. levels since last report; the 48 then worth 6*l*., and the 36 worth 4*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 12 fm. level west is 1½ ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, yielding a little tin, but not to value; we expect an improvement at this point shortly, as we are approaching the cross-course. The north lode in the 48 fm. level east is at present disordered, having taken a more northerly direction, as in the levels above; at present it is yielding good stones of tin, and an improvement may be soon expected. The lode in the 36 east is 5 inches wide, worth 12*l*. per fathom. The 24 is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the 12 fm. level east is worth 6*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 36 fm. level, is yielding good stamping work for tin. The winze sinking below the 12 fm. level is worth 6*l*. per fathom. The new whim-shaft is communicated to the 12 fm. level, and the men are now engaged in clearing stuff, preparatory to timbering and securing the same, and putting in skip-road.—Lance's Shaft: The lode in this shaft is 1½ ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, producing good stones of tin. The water is still short for drawing and stamping requirements.

NEW CHIVERTON.—J. Trewartha, Nov. 5: The engine-shaft is down to the 50, with casing and dividing of shaft all complete. We shall commence driving forthwith to intersect the lodes, but by the appearance of the ground in the north end of the shaft, which is nearest the lode, the south lode is not many feet from shaft.—South Lode: In the 30, going east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l*. per fm. for lead and blende.—North Lode: In the 20 end, east of eastern shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead and blende, but not sufficient to value. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes are worth respectively for lead and blende 10*l*. and 8*l*. per fm.—P.S. The shoot of lead in No. 1 stope is running east so very fast that we are obliged to work away a quantity of dead ground to get at the lead, and by that means every fathom of ground taken away is not worth 10*l*. per fm.

NEW LAXEY.—John Horsley, Nov. 8: The lode at the shaft continues about the same—2 ft. wide in the south end and 3 ft. wide in the north end; we have been proving both ends of the shaft, and the lead continues in both ends. The north end is the best. The lead is not as good in the ends as it has been at the shaft, on account of a nip in the vein at present. I think the north end of the shaft will be a good speculation to drive ahead, as soon as the shaft is down to the 70, as the water is still coming out of the north end. The shaft is down below the 60 fm. level 7 fms. The lode in the 60 end is looking very strong and kindly; it is about 4 ft. wide, bespangled all through the vein with lead and jack, worth about ⅙ ton of lead per fm. The end is driven from the shaft about 13 fms., and lead in the bottom of the level all the way. The lead continues in the 60 fm. level backs much the same—worth about ⅙ ton per fm.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, Nov. 9: The lode at Bickford's shaft is 7 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm., and looks promising for an improvement. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, but we regret to say that it has very much fallen off in value since our last report; the lode is at present mixed up with killas and elvan—it is still producing tin, but not enough to value. The stope in back of this level is worth 30*l*. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 67 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the winze sinking under this level, west of Bickford's, is 2 feet wide, worth 5*l*. per fm. The stope in back of the 67 is worth 10*l*. per fm. The lode in the 58 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, killas, and iron, with stones of tin. The stopes in back of this level are looking just the same as reported on last week—worth 20*l*. per fm. The lode in the 46 west is small and poor. The lode in the 34, west of Bickford's, is 6 ft. wide, composed spar, killas, and mundic, with occasional stones of copper ore.

NEW TRELEIGH.—Sam. Michell, Nov. 10: The 90, west of Carr's engine, is being continued north through branches of ore, with the expectation of meeting with the north wall; as far as we have gone through the ground will pay for stoping. The lode in the 80 end, west of this shaft, is much larger and discharging more water, but hardly so well for ore as it was last week. The stopes are without alteration, worth on an average 7*l*. per fm. We have still good stones of ore in the 60, west of the shaft. The lode in the new shaft is 3 feet wide, of a very promising character, composed of blende, mundic, quartz, and good stones of yellow copper ore. The shaft is down 19 fms. from surface, and not the least indication of water, although the lode is porous.

NEW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, J. Hammill, jun., Nov. 10: The lode in the adit level, driving south from Burrow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, flookan, with a little lead. In consequence of water still issuing from the west, we have put the men to cross-cut west.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Nov. 9: The stopes in the deep adit level, east of the old engine-shaft, are worth 3½ tons of blende per fathom, which is better than we have seen in this part of the mine before, and we find more lead in the lode as we go down. We are clearing up and securing the old engine-shaft by eight men, and shall soon be deep enough for another level to lay open the lode referred to above, which at that depth we shall cut into, in all probability, before Christmas. The ground in the new engine-shaft is very good indeed for lead, spots and small stones of which are constantly bought to surface. The 20, east of the little engine-shaft, on Shepherds lode, is being driven by six men; the end is becoming wet, and we are daily expecting to cut the same shoot of lead the winze was sunk in at the level above.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Nov. 10: We have cut something good in the 30 this week. I suppose it to be the caunter lode, but, as the dial has been sent to Plymouth for repairs, I cannot tell till I measure it. The lode, so far as seen, is 2½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of ore, worth (say) 40*l*. to 50*l*. per fathom. We have not cut the caunter in the 20 yet, though I am expecting to do so every day. I have put the men to drive the cross-cut in a more easterly direction, by which I hope to reach it sooner. The rise in back of adit, on the caunter, is worth 8*l*. per fm.; the winze below the adit, 12*l*.; the rise in back of the 10, 10*l*.; the winze below the 10, 100*l*. The stope on the middle lode, below the adit, is worth 13*l*. per fm. The winze will be holed from the 20 to 30 this month; this ground is still poor, the ore having been cut off by a slide, as before reported. The 30 cross-cut is being driven on this slide, so that the ore we have met with may be the middle lode, and not the caunter.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Nov. 5: The engine-shaft is now down 11 fms. below the 70; lode of just the same size and character as last reported. No lode has yet been intersected in the 70 driving south on the cross-course; ground rather favourable for driving.

NORTH GRAMBLER.—F. Pryor, W. Pascoe, Nov. 9: The engine is working remarkably well, and the mine is entirely drained. On Saturday last we set the following bargains, viz.:—The 95, to drive west of the eastern shaft, by six men and one boy, at 10*l*. per fm., lode 4 ft. wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The 85, to drive west, by three men and three boys, at 8*l*. per fm., lode large, and producing stones of ore. We have set a winze to sink in bottom of this level, by four men, at 3*l*. 10s. per fm.; the 75, to drive west, by three men and three boys, at 10*l*. per fm.; the air in this end is not very good, and consequently we have been obliged to give the men a higher price than we should otherwise have done. The new shaft, to cut down under the 50, by six men and three boys, at 4*l*. per fm. We hope to complete the cutting down of this shaft to the 65 in about a month from this time. We have driven up all the pitwork in the old sump-shaft, and also from King's shaft.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—T. Richards, Nov. 10: In the engine-shaft sinking under the 20 the ground is not so speedy as was anticipated. In the 20 west the lode is 15 inches wide, containing excellent stones of rich silver-lead ore, mixed with flookan, quartz, carbonate of iron, and altogether it is a very good-looking lode, and likely to further improve. The 20 end, driving east, is getting near the lode we cut through in the adit level. There is a good quantity of water issuing from the last-mentioned end. In the rise above the adit the air is little.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—George Davey, Nov. 9: Main Lode: In the 112, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom for tin. In the 20 east the lode is 18 inches wide, chiefly composed of spar. In the 20 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore—saving work.—North Lode: In the 32, east of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is 18 inches wide, producing stones of copper ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Nov. 10: West of Murchison's Shaft: In Waymouth's cross-cut north, in the 30, we have intersected the No. 1 north lode, which is about 1 foot wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and copper ore, a promising lode so near the cross-course. We have resumed the driving east on the course of the above lode, when we shall soon prove more of its size and value. We shall still continue to drive north to reach the No. 2 north lode. We have driven the 30 end east of the lead lode, on the No. 5 north lode, about 3 fathoms, where the lode is about 18 in. wide, which is at present poor, and suspended. In the 52 end, east of Elliott's cross-cut, on the No. 4 south lode, the men are now engaged in cross-cutting, to see whether there is any more lode standing or not.—West of Trial Shaft: The ground in Scoble's cross-cut south is favourable for progress. The tin lode in the 36 end, west of Rowe's cross-cut, is about 18 in. wide, yielding good stamps work. We shall send samples of 10 tons of tin (computed) to the different smelters on Saturday the 12th, and shall sample about 60 tons of copper ore on Thursday, the 24th.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, Nov. 9: We have taken down the lode in the 80, driving east; the lode, as far as taken down, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 65 end east is a most splendid lode, 4 feet wide, and will yield 9 tons of ore per fm. Haydon's (new) winze, in the bottom of the 50, will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. Northey's winze, in the bottom of the 50, is not yet communicated with the 65; we expect to hole very shortly, as the men can hear each other through the ground. Tregonning's stopes in the back of the 50 will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The 40 fm. level stopes will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. The 40, driving west, will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. Bawden's (late Knight's) pitch, in back of the 50, will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. No other alteration to report on.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Nov. 5: Sump: In the 130 east end, on the south or main lode, the lode is worth 35*l*. per fm. In the 130, east of cross-cut, on the north branch, the branch is 3 in. wide, containing a little tin, but poor. In the 130 west the lode is poor, but promising an improvement. The 120 east rise is worth 6*l*. per fm. The 110 west end is worth 15*l*. per fm. The 110 west winze is worth 18*l*. per fathom. The 100 west end is worth 6*l*. per fm. The 100 west rise is worth 3*l*. per fathom. The 90 west end is poor. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 7*l*. per fathom.—Cobbler's: The 90 east end is worth 6*l*. per fm. The 90 west end is worth 8*l*. per fathom. In the 68 east the lode is looking well, and yielding good quality tinstuff, but not being yet through it we cannot ascertain its value. The 68 fathom level west end is worth 10*l*. per fathom.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, H. Eddy, Nov. 5: Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 8 fathoms 3 ft., the lode averaging about 2 ft. wide, in value from 4*l*. to 12*l*. per fm., and has a kindly appearance for tin. We are preparing to drive the 154 north and south with all speed. The 142 north is driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode in this end is small and poor. The stopes in the back of this level, two in number, are worth about 6*l*. per fm. for tin. The 142 south is driven 5 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; the lode in this end is still poor. We are 4 ft. from the perpendicular of the tin ground at the 130. The 130 north is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 4 in.; the lode in this end is small and poor. The 130 south is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l*. per fathom, being composed of mundic, prian, quartz, and tin—a strong masterly lode. No. 1 winze in the bottom of this level is sunk 4 fms. 2 ft.; lode still worth 70*l*. per fm. for length of winze, 9 ft. The 118 south is driven 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing tin, and of a kindly appearance, with more water issuing from the lode than usual, which is a good indication for mineral. The stopes in the back of this level, three in number, are worth—No. 1, 8*l*.; No. 2, 20*l*.; and No. 3, 20*l*. per fathom. The 106 south is driven 5 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; lode at present poor. The adit level is driven 5 fms. 2 ft.; lode small and poor. We have two pitches working for tin, at an average tribute of 11s. 6d. in 1*l*. We have five pitches working for copper, at an average tribute of 14s. in 1*l*. In conclusion, we beg to say our present indications induce us to believe (if you would make the next account three months, say—November, December, and January) we could pay the cost of the mine at the present price of tin.

PENHALLS.—Wm. Higgings, J. Nance, Oct. 5: We have nothing new to report in either of the cross-cuts at the engine-shaft, but at the 60 south we have added an extra man and boy, that it may be kept working from Monday mornings early to Saturday nights late, at per core of six hours each; this we believe will benefit us considerably. The lode in the stopes above the 50, north of shaft, has improved, now 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm.—Flat-rod Shaft East, North Lode: The only change to notice in connection with the bargains on this lode as differing from our report for the meeting occurs in the stope in back of the 20, west of cross-cut, now worth 6*l*. per fm.; and in ditto above the same level west, south of gossan, which is at present worth 13*l*. per fm.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, Nov. 8: We intend to take down the lode at the 30, both east and west of Watson's shaft, by the latter end of this week, then crosscut north a few feet in each end to intersect the north branches.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. Millett, Nov. 10: The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm., and is worth 10*l*. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 70 west, north of the elvan, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 60 west is 3 feet wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hosking's shaft, is worth 8*l*. per fm. for tin. All the other places are without alteration since our last report.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Nov. 8: The ground in the south engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking: the lode is about 5 ft. wide, but no particular change since last report.

RHAFNA.—H. Rawson, Nov. 8: In driving the level C, a little improvement has taken place during the past week; the lode is containing strong spots of lead ore, which looks very promising to increase, but the ground is still hard for driving, costing 8*l*. per fm.; my object is to push the end forward without losing any time in cross-cutting to prove the lode to a further extent, and then to cross-cut both to the heading and the hanging walls. I am not doing any stoping, but am cross-cutting near the stopes upon a string of lead, spar, and blende, 3 or 4 in. wide, which turns out good saving work. We are going on as fast as possible with the dressing department.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Nov. 8: Gillman's shaft is sinking through a good channel of mineralised ground, and the progress making is very satisfactory. At present there are six men stoping east and west of Bush's shaft, on Grady's lode; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing rich grey ore; west of Grady's shaft shaft, on Grady's lode, there are four men employed stoping. As anticipated some time ago, we have found more lode in the south side of the level, which is producing the richest description of purple and peacock copper ore. I think I never saw more brilliant ore from any mine, and the strongest and most valuable part of the lode is in the bottom of the level. I have no doubt this will lead to very important and valuable results in depth.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Nov. 9: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the lode is producing stones of copper ore, and the ground favourable for progress. In the 80, both east and west of Ellen's, the lode is at present poor. In the 70, east of Ellen's, the lode is worth 5*l*. per fm., but we are obliged to suspend this end for a few weeks until we get the rise communicated for ventilation. No change in any other part of the mine.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, Nov. 10: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 feet below the 50. The lode in the 50, east and west, is at present unproductive. The 40, west of the engine-shaft, is communicated to the Boundary shaft. Boundary shaft is sunk to the 40; the men are at present engaged in casing the shaft and making it suitable for drawing. The winze sinking below the 30, west of Boundary shaft, is worth 30*l*. per fm. for copper ore. The winze sinking below the 20, west of Boundary shaft is worth 6*l*. per fm. for copper ore.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, Nov. 10: In Mayne's, or the 50 cross-cut south, good progress has been made, and the ground continues favourable. In Doidge's rise, in the back of the 50, west of the ventilating shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and consists of mundic, peach, capel, quartz, gossan, and a small proportion of copper ore. In the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and yields occasionally good stones of ore. In the 20, east of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and quartz. It is intended as soon as this drivage is sufficiently advanced to drive north for intersection of the northern and most productive parts of the main lode.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, Nov. 9: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and a little tin ore.—Flat-rod Shaft: In the 118 fm. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and consists of capel, peach, mundic, and tin, worth 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 118 fm. level west is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and good stones of tin ore. The lode in the 108 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, mundic, and tin, worth 3*l*. per fathom. In the 108 fm. level west the lode is unproductive. The ground in William's cross-cut continues hard. In the 98 fm. level east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, good stones of copper ore, and 3*l*. worth of tin per fathom. Adams's winze, in the bottom of the 98 fm. level east is communicated with the level below (the 108), which has secured good ventilation in this part of the mine. The lode in the 48 fathom level east is 4 ft. wide, and consists of very strong capel, quartz, peach, mundic, good stones of copper ore, and a little tin. In the 40 fm. level west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, a little tin ore, and good stones of black oxide of copper. The lode in the 30 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, capel, peach, mundic, and a little of both tin and copper ores.—New Shaft: The lode in Piper's winze is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and a little tin ore.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, jun., Nov. 4: We sold the copper ore yesterday at the ticketing, Redruth, at 11*l*. 17s. 6d. per ton, and the parcel has been weighed off 18 tons 15 cwts. The weather is still dry, and the springs are failing, consequently we have hardly any water, and can make but very slow progress with stamping. The prospects continue just the same at the several points as when last reported on.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Nov. 9: In the adit end, driving west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is 6 inches wide, producing mundic, with spots of copper ore; set to drive by four men, at 2*l*. 1s. per fathom.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Nov. 8: The lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, producing fine stones of lead ore of rich quality, and will, in all probability, improve as we extend west. The lode in the 40 west is about the same in value as reported on last week—worth 30*l*. per fm. I have suspended the driving of this end for a short time, and have put the men to rise over the back of this level to meet the winze sinking below the 30, in order to effect a communication as soon as possible. The lode in the 30 west is much the same in appearance and value as last reported on, worth 30*l*. per fm. for lead and copper ore. The lode in the 20 west is 20 inches wide, but it is not looking quite so well as last reported; however, I like the appearance of the lode at this point very much. There is no change in any other part of the mine worthy of notice. We shall be prepared to sample a parcel of lead by the end of the week.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, Nov. 8: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 70, to drive east on the caunter lode, by two men, at 12*l*. per fathom; lode small. The flat-rod shaft, to sink under the 36, by six men, at 12*l*. per fm., and to have 4s. in 1*l*. for ore; the lode in the shaft is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 36 east by two men, at 8*l*. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, chiefly capels and spar, unproductive. In the 30 west the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore, by four men, at 9*l*. The 24 east by two men, at 10*l*.; here the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and is promising for an improvement. The 24 west by two men, at 11*l*. per fm.; lode small.

SOUTH FOXDALE.—Matthew Grose, Nov. 8: The bottom level is now clear from stuff, &c., and the men have commenced driving the forebreast. I have this moment come up from underground, and the appearance of the lode is everything that can be expected at the present depth. It is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mineralised clay and slate, and a fair mixture of lead and blende, worth about 14*l*. per fm. A fair sample of the lode was sent up to grass this day, which looks exceedingly well. As this forebreast is fast nearing the great east and west lode (which has already been proved to be highly mineralised), it is but reasonable to expect an important improvement here shortly. We shall commence as soon as possible to drive the cross-cut towards the lode to the east of the engine-shaft, and, from every favourable indication, successful results will undoubtedly be met with in this direction. We are now busy preparing to hole the winze to the bottom level, and when completed it will thoroughly ventilate the mine, and will enable us to push on the bottom workings with vigour. The engine works exceedingly well, and gives great satisfaction.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, Nov. 9: We sunk the engine-shaft last month 1 fm. 3 ft., which makes the total depth 70 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. We have completed the casing and dividing of the shaft. The men are now busily engaged in cutting plat. I have let, as per bargain, to cut plat and sink 5½ ft. for a fork, and to put in plat-sollar, 49*l*. The engine is working well.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, Nov. 9: We have discovered and laid open in the sett a good quarry, so as to raise sufficient stone for building engine-house, &c., so the carriage of stone will be comparatively small, as the quarry is within 60 fms. of where the engine-house will be erected. In opening the above quarry we have discovered a large well-defined lode, which is about 60 fms. north of our former workings, running parallel with an elvan course; the gunnis of the lode is 3 ft. wide, and has every appearance of becoming productive even at a shallow depth, as it carries peach, prian, and mundic, impregnated with tin throughout. I should strongly advise the erection of a 12-in. horizontal engine immediately, which will be of sufficient power to drain the water and sink 15 fms. below the adit level, which will enable us to raise tin as soon as the water is in fork, and also ascertain the proper place for the erection of an engine of sufficient power to work the mine effectually. By the above mode of working I have reasons to believe we shall raise sufficient tin to warrant the erection of a larger engine.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 5: We have no alteration to report this week either in the rise above the adit or in the new shaft; we are making all speed with this shaft.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, J. Daniel, Nov. 9: We have great pleasure in calling your attention to the improved state and prospects of the mine. The stope in the back of the 10 west, which could not be worked for several months for want of ventilation, is now resumed; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom. The stope below the 10 east has improved, worth 7*l*. per fathom. In the 20, west of the main part of the cross-course, we had 6 fathoms of good tin ground, and then encountered another part of the cross-course, west of which the lode is divided into two parts; there are 9 feet driven on the north part, and 2 fathoms on the south part, each hitherto poor, but will probably improve in a little further driving. The stope in the back is worth 6*l*. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the level there is a small leader of tin. The west stope, below the 20 east, is worth 4*l*. per fathom. The middle stope looks well, and is worth 10*l*. per fathom. The east stope is worth 5*l*. per fathom. The winze east of the east stope looks better, yields tin to save, and is likely to improve, as it will shortly be getting down into the run of tin ground. The 40 east, below the last-men-

[...]ed winze, has improved; there has been tin in the back of the end for some time, but it is now making down in the level, where the lode has a good appearance, and is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 40 west we have recently had an important discovery, and have driven through some good tin ground, varying in value from 5l. to 10l. per fathom, and as all the runs of tin worked in this mine have dipped eastward, we are probably getting into the run of tin, which in the 20 is west of the cross-course. The stope at Charles Frederick's we intend setting on tribute. There are 43 hands underground, and 21 at surface. The mine has greatly improved, the last sale of tin considerably exceeded any we have had for the last 12 months, and we shall raise as much in this four-weeks month as we did in the last five weeks. With our present prospects from 8 to 9 tons of tin per quarter may be safely calculated on; and should the mine continue to improve as it has done in the last month, the time is not far distant when, even at the present price of tin, it will pay cost.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, W. Williams, Nov. 8: We have this day fixed timber in the back of the deep adit level, on Guide lode, and began sinking a winze under the level, at the intersection of the new lode with the Guide. In a few days we hope to prove if the new lode holds away good south of the Guide. We have four men stoping ground north of the Guide, laying open the new lode, which by next report we hope to take down, and see its value. Now the timber is fixed we shall be breaking tinstuff on the Guide at the same time that the winze is being sunk. We are extending the 20 fm. level east and west from engine-shaft, on Casley's lode. We have a large kindly lode in each end, with tin throughout, but not to value. We expect next week to be under the tin ground gone down to the west of the shaft.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, Wm. W. Rutter, R. Wearne, W. White, Nov. 5: Setting Report: Saveall's Lode: A new winze to sink below the 62, by four men, at 35l. per fm.; this is an important point, being going down in whole ground; and, seeing that the backs of the level have been taken away for a long distance, we hope shortly to report of an improvement at this point. The 62 to drive east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. This level to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 4l. per fm., on a lode 2 ft. wide, producing stamping work. The 62 to drive east of rise, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth fully 3l. per fm. We have about 12 fms. further to extend this end to communicate to the same level driving west from engine-shaft, which will be accomplished as soon as possible, and will save about 100 fms. in tramming through the old level. The 62 fm. level, west of winze, is suspended for the present, until we dial the ground jointly with the surface boundary. The 50 is also suspended for the same reason. The 50 to drive east of winze, by two men, at 2l. 17s. 6d.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom.—North Lode: The 72 to drive east of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; the lode at this time is disordered by cross heads, and we believe that the main part of the lode is still standing to the south of this level, which will be proved in the course of a few days, as the men are driving in that direction. This level to drive west of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 15s. per fm., on a lode 18 in. wde, worth 4l. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 60, east of shaft, by four men, at 4l. 5s. per fm.; the lode at this time is producing tinny work, but for the last 6 ft. has been disordered by cross heads.—Wheal Owles Lode: The 50 to drive south of Red Dipper shaft, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per per fm.—the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. This level to drive north of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 3l. 10s. per fm. The 40 to drive south of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm.—Wheal Venton Lode: The 20 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 2l. 2s. 6d. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fm. We have this day suspended all stopes, and set them on tribute. We have also set 53 pitches, varying in tributes from 7s. to 15s. in 1l. The pay and setting went off satisfactorily, and we believe from the present prospects of the mine that, if worked with spirit and economy, it may be brought into a profitable state.

SUMMER HILL.—Capt. Edwards: We are progressing with the shaft, and have now about 20 yards to reach the flat. We are now washing ore on bank.

TIN HILL.—J. Martyn, Nov. 9: The engine-house is now ready for the timber roof to be put on, which the carpenters will commence to-day. The new engine-shaft is down 8 fms., in beautiful killas ground, containing a large quantity of rich tin. We are stoping the back of No. 3 lode, which is turning out some capital work for the stamps. We are now dressing up some tin on the stamps' floors (from 1 to 2 tons) for the market. After the engine is at work I can set several tribute pitches, at 7s. 6d. in 1l. I can safely say we have a very promising mine, as all the burrows, &c., will yield from 1½ to 2 cwts. to the 100 sacks.

TOLCARNE.—Nov. 9: Field's Lode: In Field's shaft, sinking below the 50, the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, a large kindly lode, producing good stones of ore. In the 50 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and stones of ore; this is a promising lode, although it is poor at present. The lode in the 40 east is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise over the back of the 20 east is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20 east is unproductive. In the adit level east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with black ore, a kindly lode. The ground in the 50 fm. level cross-cut is hard. The same remark will apply to adit cross-cut south.—New North Lode: In the 40, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze below the 30 east is 10 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of soft spar, intermixed with a small quantity of black ore, but not to be of much value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, east of cross-cut, is small and unproductive.

TOLVADDEN.—Francis Gundry, Nov. 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fathoms 5 feet below the 93; the ground is still good for sinking. The tin lode in the 67, west of Gundry's shaft, is still improving for tin, worth at present 70l. per fathom. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Nov. 10: There is very little alteration in the 154 end, driving east of engine-shaft. The lode in the 144 end, driving east of sump-winze, is worth 10l. per fm. The 134 end, driving east, is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 124 end, driving east, the lode is worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back of the 144 is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope over the 134 is worth 14l. per fm. The 100 end, driving east, contains a little ore. The 90 end is spotted with ore. The 80 end is producing a little ore. The 134 end, west of engine-shaft, is not improved for copper ore. In the 134 cross-cut, driving south, the cross-course contains more mundic.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Nov. 10: Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in back of the 60, west of new shaft, are improved, and worth 10l. per fm. each. No other change.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, Nov. 10: The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east of Hollow's, is 14 inches wide, worth 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 8 inches wide, worth 2l. per fathom. The north lode in the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 14 inches wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 2l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 inches wide, stamping work for tin. There is no change in the 80, east of Hollow's shaft, since last report. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's shaft, is 14 inches wide, yielding a little tin. The 60, east of Hollow's, is at present suspended for want of ventilation. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's' shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of flat-road shaft, is 14 inches wide, worth 6l. per fathom The lode in Dawes's shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin.

TREREW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, Wm. Billing, Nov. 10: We are still continuing sinking Vigur's engine-shaft, and the ground is just as last reported.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, C. George, Nov. 9: The new sump has improved again, and now worth 12l. per fathom. The 150 end, going west of this shaft, is still rather poor. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 5l. per fathom; No. 2 is also worth 5l. per fathom; and No. 3 is worth 8l. per fm. Trevenen engine-shaft, sinking below the 162, is worth 10l. per fathom; this level going east is worth 8l. per fathom. The western end is worth 7l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 12l. per fathom; and No. 2 stope, 8l. per fathom. The 140 end, east of old sump, is worth 6l. per fathom. There is no other change in the mine to call for remark since the last report.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Nov. 5: In consequence of the soft nature of the lode at the engine-shaft, we are compelled to keep the timber very close, and are not able to report its size and value; but we are quite satisfied from the ore coming from it that there must be a good branch of rich ore in the lode. The lode in the 40 south is 2¼ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; but, from the appearance of the lode, we expect to meet with a slide shortly. The two stopes in back of this level are yielding 4 and 5 cwts. each of lead per fm. The lode in the 40 north is not looking so well at present, now producing saving work; but a very kindly looking lode, and no doubt it will improve again shortly. The stope in the back of this level will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 30 fathom level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a branch of lead on the footwall producing saving work for lead. The stope in the back of this level is worth 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. The water in the old mine has not been drained much in the past month, but is gradually sinking, and we are keeping the water with ease, being about four strokes per minute.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Nov. 5: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by six men, at 17l. per fm.; the lode is 8 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The 60 west, by four men, at 12l. per fm.; lode small. The 25 west, to four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth 8l. per fm. The rise against the shaft, to two men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; lode small, but producing good work for tin. The stope above the 25, to two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 8l. per fathom. The 15 west, to two men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; lode from 6 to 8 in. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. The shaft to sink below the 15, by four men, at 13l. per fathom; the lode is 5 inches wide, and producing some good tin. The stope below the 15, to two men, at 5l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 9l. per fm.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Nov. 8: No change in the 124, north of Clay's shaft, since last reported on. The stopes behind the end are yielding some good blende. In the 124, south of shaft, we are getting in wet ground, but the lode is still unproductive. Field's shaft continues to go down in a productive lode, the yield being just the same as for some time past. In dropping the lift this morning we broke the working barrel, but hope to replace it in a few hours, having a spare one on the mine. In the 110, south of said shaft, the lode has made a bend on the footwall, and from appearances there is a bunch of ore further west than anything we have yet seen in the drivage; the men will shoot into the said wall to prove the lode forthwith. Curtis's rise above the 110, north of Field's, will be communicated to Jones's winze below the 110 in course of next ten days; we already feel a motion in the ground. In Stickland's pitch in the 124, south of great cross-course, the lode is worth 1 ton of blende per fm. Jones's pitch in back of the 110, north of Field's, is worth 3 tons per fm.; Williams's pitch in said level, south of shaft, continues worth 4 tons per fathom. Harding's pitch in bottom of the 100, south of Wenallt's, is worth from 2¼ to 3 tons per fm. Burns's pitch in back of the 100, over Harding's, is worth 3 tons per fathom. Lewis's pitch in said level, north of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE. J. Lean, Nov. 5: When we have got the plunger-lift to rights the mine will be in a first-rate state of working, with plant of the first order; better cannot be seen in any mine of this size, and but few have so good. I expect to get our parcel of lead dressed by this day fortnight. It is at present impossible to give a correct estimate as to quantity; I think it will be about 20 tons.

WENTNOR.—J. Roberts, Nov. 9: We still continue the drivage of the 120 yard level at Grestan, and a change has taken place in the value of the ground, which leads me to hope that as the ends get away from the influence of the north and south cross lodes this celebrated Milwr lode will not fail at this increased depth. At Butler's field we have a mixture of lead in the limestone, and I expect this cross-cut will soon intersect the lode.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 9: Engine Lode: In the 114 west the lode is at present small and unproductive. In the 104 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, chiefly composed of capels, spar, and stones of ore intermixed throughout—all saving work. In the 84 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 114, west of Percy's shaft, the lode continues 4 ft. wide, opening tribute ground.—Middle Lode: In the 52 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of per fathom. All other parts are much the same as last reported.

WEST CLITTERS.—J. Donnal, E. James, Nov. 9: In shoding we have cut a cross-course running through the centre of the sett; this has heaved the lode, and we are now opening pits to find it on the eastern side; we shall drive an adit on one of the lodes in the north part of the sett, which will give us 40 fms. of backs when we reach the cross-course; there appears to be something very good in this lode, as the water coming from it precipitates very strongly. Nothing can be better than the appearance of the lodes already discovered, and the statification in which they are imbedded.

WEST CARADON.—Wm. Johns, R. Trathen, Nov. 4: The lode in the 92, on Vivian's south lode, is still looking very well, worth fully 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have about 10 fms. to reach Hallett's cross-course, and we think the end will continue to open up good ground until it reaches that point. The rise in the back of the 38, on the south part of Menadue lode, we are daily expecting to hole to the winze sinking below the 27; when this is effected we shall commence driving east and west of cross-cut. The clearing and securing of the 128 cross-cut has been done much faster than we anticipated, and no time will be lost in reaching Jope's lode. We are pushing on our other operations with all possible energy, and our opinions as to the ultimate results are unchanged. We are cutting ground for the dam at Pryor's, and hope shortly to commence to build the same Our sampling is next week; we shall have over the last quantity.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Nov. 7: We have commenced sinking Puckey's north shaft below the 150, on the course of Puckey's north lode; the lode in the shaft is 7 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm. In the 150 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 5 feet wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 100 east is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for the stamps. In the 80 east the lode is 6 in. wide, but unproductive. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration since our last report.

WEST GRYLLS.—J. Curtis, J. White, Nov. 10: In the 40 cross-cut, south of Hosking's shaft, we are daily expecting to cut the south copper lode. In the 14, east of Watson's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, with rich stones of tin in it. In a few fathoms further driving the Chiverton standard lode will be met with, at which point we confidently believe a good lode will be found.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 7: The ground in the adit level continues equally favourable for progress. The part of the lode being cut into in the 162 east is without alteration to report upon. The lode in the 162, east of No. 4 cross-cut, is not so orey at present, it having become more gossany again; if it does not improve again this week we shall suspend it, and put the men to put up a rise in the back of the level for proof of the ground there, by stoping, &c. The lode in the 162, west of No. 4 cross-cut, has improved, and will yield at present 15l. worth of ore fathom. I find by dialling the level during the past week that we have about 6 feet more to drive No. 5 cross-cut to be as far north as the orey part of the lode in the 162 west, and I hope when we reach that part of the lode we shall find a course of ore; water issues very strongly from the extreme point, and the ground is kindly for mineral.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—John Harris, Nov. 5: The lode in the 68, east of Charles's shaft, cross-cutting north, is without change; we have cut into it this week between 2 and 3 ft., of quartz, &c. In the 68, west of cross-course, no lode has been taken down for the week, but fair progress has been made by the side of the lode; I intend having it taken down next week. In the winze sinking below the 58, west of cross-course, no lode has been taken down.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, Nov. 9: There is nothing particular new here since my last; good progress is being made both in sinking Gundry's engine-shaft and driving adit cross-cut north.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Nov. 9: The lode in the 110, both east and west of old whim-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of capel and soft spar. In the 80 east the lode is small. In the winze sinking under the 70, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, mundic, lead, and stones of ore, a promising lode. In the 60, west of cross-cut, the lode continues 2¼ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. At the western engine-shaft, in the rise in the 100 east, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore.—Windstow Shaft: In the rise in the 100 east the lode is 1¼ foot wide, producing good stones of ore. In other parts nothing new to notice.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Nov. 8: At Cock's shaft, sinking below the 96 fm. level, now down 8 fms., the lode is large, strong, and kindly, being fully 7 ft. wide, with every appearance of becoming larger, and is composed of capels, quartz, peach, and mundic, with a little copper ore intermixed, but not to value, yet a very promising lode. In the 96, 84, and 72 fm. levels east no lode has been taken down since last report; but we shall have it all taken down in time to report on for the meeting, to be held on the 17th. In the 48 east the ground is favourable for driving—price, 3l. per fm. In the 96 west, driving by the side of the lode, the country, 2 ft. wide on the hanging wall, is thickly interspersed with small strings of copper, which speaks well for the lode being productive, which will be taken down before the meeting. We hope to communicate the rise in back of the 96 west with the winze in bottom of the 84 before the meeting, both of which are working by the side of the lode.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, Nov. 4: The shaftmen have been fixing the 16-in. lift at the 40 this week, which is now complete, and will commence sinking the shaft below this level to-morrow. The 40 cross-cut is extended north 7 fathoms, and is progressing very satisfactorily. The 40 cross-cut south is also progressing favourably. The lode in the rise in back of the 30 is 2½ feet wide, producing saving work for copper ore, with a promising appearance.—Dumpling Lode: The lode at Square's shaft is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and improving in appearance as we are sinking. The lode in the 20 west is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, with a very promising appearance. The lode in the 20 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom for copper ore; there is a pitch set in the back of this level at 7s. 6d. in 1l., and the men will get good wages at that tribute. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10, east of shaft, is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, and jack, with good stones of copper ore. I am happy to inform you this part of the mine is very much improved during the last week.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Nov. 5: All our present operations are being conducted in strict conformity with the resolutions passed at the general meeting. The lode in the 61 west is 3 ft. wide, showing a very kindly appearance, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in Petter's stope, in bottom of the 81 west, has improved, worth 20l. per fm. We weighed off July and August ores—141 tons 15 cwts., and sampled September ore, computed 68 tons.

WHEAL ESTHER.—Nov. 10: Pascoe's lode is much improving daily in size and quality; the same is now 4 feet wide, presents a very favourable appearance, and large quantities of tin are anticipated at and near the junction of lodes, which is not far ahead. The ground being so favourable for driving is the means of allowing a considerable extent to be executed in a short time; present price for driving is 32s. 6d. per fathom. The new lode recently discovered at the western end of the sett is turning out exceedingly well; a very fine lode of tin has gone down in the bottom, which will be taken away as soon as possible.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 5: The lode in the 120 west is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, yielding good tinny work, improving fast. The lode in the 110 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, worth 15l. per fm., also improving in appearance. The lode in the 110 east is small. The lode in the stopes above this level is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is large, and producing good work for tin, worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the western end is small, and the ground is hard; here we are expecting a change of ground shortly; we have three stopes working in the back of this level, worth 10l., 15l., and 8l. per fm. We have not taken down any lode in the 90 east this week, but so far as we can see it yields good tinny work, and you shall be fully advised next week as to value and size. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, also greatly improved, and we will state its value in our next. We have two stopes working in the back, east of shaft, worth 15l. per fm. each, and one in back of the 90 west, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fathom. In the 80 east we are not yet through the influence of the crossing, but from what we can see of the lode it is improving, and we are anticipating a run of good tinny ground to the east, if we may judge from the appearance of this and the 90. The lode in the stope above the 80 is worth from 20l. to 24l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 80 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding good tinny work, worth 12l. per fm.; this, when holed, will open out a good piece of tinny ground. The lode in the rise above the 66, for the new shaft, is worth 10l. per fm.

— G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Nov. 10: The lode in the 110 west is from 4 to 5 ft wide, and yielding good work for tin, worth 16l. per fm. There is a good lode in the 100 east, worth 15l. per fm. In the 90 west there appears to be another lode coming in from the north, which seems to make it larger, with tin and a little ore—a strong kindly lode.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Nov. 10: Fisher's Lode: At the 40 we are driving east of Arnie's engine-shaft by six men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. At this level we have four men stoping in the back, at 1l. per fathom; the lode worth 4l. per fathom. The 30 is driving east of Gryll's whim-shaft by four men, at 1l. 5s. per fathom; the lode is worth 8l. per fathom; in the back of this level we are rising by six men, at 3l. per fathom; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. At the 10 we are driving west of Jones's shaft by two men, at 10s. per fm., and 10s. in 1l. for tin; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 2l. per fathom.—Standard Lode: The 10 is driving west of western shaft by four men; the lode is worth 2l. 15s. per fm., which is the present price for driving. The 15 is driving east of Badger's shaft by two men, at 1l. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 6 inches wide, producing stones of tin, but not enough to set a value on. In our tribute department the setting for the present month is as follows:—Seven men, at 7s. 6d. in 1l.; four men, at 8s.; eleven men, at 10s.; four men, at 11s.; and seventeen men, at 12s. in 1l.—the tributers paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Nov. 5: The lode in the 130 east end is 6 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from middle cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, with a good branch of copper ore 3 in. wide on the north part of the lode, and looking promising for a further improvement. The 115 west end, on the north lode, from east cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from the west cross-cut, has gone small. The lode in the 115 east end of the west cross-cut is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

WHEAL HOPE.—D. Rees, Nov. 5: In the 85 east the lode is disordered by a horse of killas; there is a little lead, but not sufficient to value. The same level west produces stones of lead—saving work. The 75 west, south part, is poor. In the 65 fathom level cross-cut south no lode as yet; I think we have about 3 fms. more to drive. In the 20 west the lode is 20 in. wide, producing a little lead occasionally, but not to value. The tribute pitches are much the same as usual.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, Nov. 5: We have no alteration to note in the value of either of the end given in our last report, nor has anything new taken place in the cross-cuts or other parts of the mine during the week.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Leiant).—William Williams, Nov. 10: North Russoe Lode: The rise in the back of the 140 is up 11 fathoms; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 110 is down 8 fathoms 4 feet; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom.—Gowan Lode: In the 100 fathom level cross-cut, driving north of Rogers's shaft, we expect to have about 2¼ fathoms more to cut the north lode. The 90 cross-cut is driven south of the Gowan lode 24 fathoms; the ground is favourable for progress. The lode in the 90 fathom level end, driving west of Rogers's shaft is small. The lode in the 80 fathom level end east is worth 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 80 fathom level end west is small, and not of much value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 70 fathom level end west is yielding tin, and the indications are very favourable for further improvement. The stope over the 70 west is worth 60l. per fathom. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Nov. 10: At Wellesley's engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is improved in size, and producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 70 west the lode is poor. At American shaft, sinking below the 132, the lode is producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 132 west the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 132 east the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 20l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 15l. per fathom. In the 122 west the lode is improving in appearance, and producing stones of copper ore. The stope in the bottom is worth 12l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 122 west, is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 8l. per fathom. No. 3 ditto is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 122 east the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 110 east the lode is worth 7l. per fathom. The stope in the back is worth 8l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 110 west, is worth 7l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 7l. per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is poor. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 8l. per fm. No. 3 ditto is worth 10l. per fm. No other change.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Nov. 10: Clymo's shaft is sunk 4 fathoms under the 200. The cross-cut at this level is extended east 2 fathoms towards the lode. In the 190, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm. In the 180 north it is 1 foot wide, worth 6l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 4 feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 170 south it is 2¼ feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom; in the same level, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, producing stones of lead. The stopes and pitches are not looking quite so well, especially in the north part of the mine.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Nov. 5: The sinking of Carter's shaft is progressing favourably. The lode in the 45 end is 2¼ ft. wide, worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm., and gradually improving as we extend east. We shall commence to put up a rise behind this end on Monday, so as to effect a communication with the 35, which I think will be accomplished in eight or nine days, when we shall be in a position to let tribute in the back of this level. The new lode in the 35, driving east of cross-cut, still maintains its kindly appearance, and is producing more ore than when last reported on. We have commenced to drive west of cross-cut on this lode; so far as seen it is of much the same character as in the east end. I have let the stope in the back of the 35 to four men on tribute, at 9s. in 1l.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Nov. 9: I sent out samples yesterday to the different smelters, with instructions to send their offers to your office on or before Friday. No. 1 is computed 7 tons, and No. 2, 1 ton, which I hope will realise something like 500l. The tin is equally as good as last time, but as there has been a drop in the price of tin since we sold last, I suppose we shall not get so good a price for this parcel. There is scarcely any change in the mine since I wrote you on Saturday. The last piece of lode taken down in the 45 end produced ¾ cwt. of tin to a ton of stuff, or 7½ cwts. per 100 sacks, which shows the tin is holding down well. The copper lode in both ends, driving east and west of cross-cut, is looking very kindly indeed—in fact, I consider the mine never looked so promising at any former period as at the present time.

WHEAL POLMEAR.—F. Barratt, jun., Nov. 10: The 30 west, on the new lode, is producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. Luke's shaft is down 13 fms., and we have commenced to drive west on Ploughshare lode, which is 6 ft. wide, but just at present it is rather poor. There is a good deal of water coming out of the 12 fm. level cross-cut, north of Smyth's shaft, and we are expecting to cut Smyth's lode in the course of a few days.

WHEAL PROSPER.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 10: We have driven about 6 ft. on the branch intersected in the 40; it is fully 4 in. wide, composed of black and yellow copper ore, tin, peach, and prian, presenting a very promising appearance, and bearing pretty nearly east and west. We shall push on driving east to the point of intersection with the Trewavas lode as expeditiously as possible, which cannot be far in advance; and, judging from the highly mineralised state of the branch, and also the riches of the Trewavas lode, so far as wrought on, we have every reason to anticipate good results on reaching this junction. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine this week.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Nov. 5: Sump: The shaftmen are still cutting ground for bearers and cistern, and expect to finish ready for the cisterns by the end of the coming week. In the 20 west end the lode is somewhat disordered by bunches of killas, producing stones of copper ore. In the 20 north cross-cut there are a little greens, and occasionally a small portion of malleable copper in the interstices, but whether coming from the lode just past or whether from another one ahead, we can hardly say until we have driven a little further. We are clearing and securing the adit level, east of Belfrie's shaft, to keep up the water coming from that direction in the winter.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—R. Pryor, T. Grenfell, Nov. 5: Smith's shaftmen are getting on satisfactorily with their contract. In the 182, south of Smith's shaft, the lode is letting out more water, and presenting a better appearance. The lode in the 182, north of Smith's, is worth 6l. per fathom. We have communicated a winze from the 172, to the above level (the 182), which has laid open good tribute ground. In a winze sinking in bottom of the 172, south of Smith's shaft, the lode is worth full 15l. per fm. In the 172, north of Chippindale's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very kindly appearance, and is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 78, north of Chippindale's shaft is worth 3l. per fathom. In the 55, north of Chippindale's shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. The winze sinking in bottom of the 132, north of Trelawny's shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 162, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode has a better appearance, and is worth 3l. 10s. per fathom. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 162, north of Trelawny's shaft. We sold on the 25th of last month, to R. Michell and Sons, 50 tons of lead, at 29l. 3s., and shall sample next time about the same quantity. Our pay, with the setting, &c., went off satisfactorily.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, Nov. 10: The lode in the western deposit in the old men's workings we find standing in different places about 4 ft. wide, very rich for tin, producing 1000 lbs. of tin to the 100 sacks of stuff, and improving as we go down. There is no doubt but that these parts of the lode were left by the old men to keep the ground abroad; we are down 14 fms., and not at the bottom of the old workings yet; my object is to get at the bottom of it as early as possible, the lode is embedded in a beautiful decomposed elvan; I have no doubt but that we shall find a rich lode at the bottom of the old workings. We shall begin to cut a plat in a few days, and put up a whim to enable us to sink faster. I expect one of our stamps to be delivered on the mine in a few days, and no time shall be lost in getting it in full work, and in five or six weeks from the time we start to work we shall have a good parcel of tin for the market, when regular returns may be expected. I consider when our large stamps is erected our up-hill work is at an end, as we have many thousands of pounds worth of tin ground laid open and still opening daily. The eastern deposit is still 36 ft. thick, and producing over 2¼ cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks of stuff; the ends in this deposit are rather improving as they extend west. The north lode is divided into parts by a patch of granite; one part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, the other 1 ft., each producing rich work for the stamps, the south lode is improving since my last report, now about 2½ ft. wide, worth 5l. 10s. per fm., and every appearance of an improvement as it goes in the hill. As soon as we get the sump on the mine I will advise you of its arrival.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds: There has not been much done in the shaft or winze below the 60 since last reported, having had to stop to put in a new nozzle to the engine, and change the balance-bob. The water is now in fork again, and the men at their places. The lode in the 60 west is cut into about 15 in., and composed of gossan, iron, spar, with a little ore, and is of a promising character. The parcel, computed 7 tons, is worth 8½ per cent. for copper, and raised principally in sinking the winze, which, together with the shaft, is still going down in ore ground.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Nov. 9: The following is the setting-list for November:—To drive the 40 east, on the north lode, by six men, the month, at 8l. 10s. per fathom; lode fully 4 feet wide, and worth 3 tons per fathom. To stope the back of the said level, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom. We shall not able to do much here for a few days, as we are about to clear the stuff from the end. To drive the 30 east on the south lode, by four men, at 5l. per fathom; lode poor, and split up. To stope the back of the 30, east of the shaft, by four men, at 3l. per fathom; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. To stope the bottom of the 30, west of the shaft, by four men, at 3l. 5s. per fathom; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. To stope the back of the 30, east of the shaft, by four men, at 3l. per fathom; lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The new engine-shaft is now down between 18 and 19 fathoms; these men have 13l. 13s. per fathom, 10 fathoms certain. We expect to hole the adit to shaft in a day or two.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping engines reported for Sept. is 34. They have consumed 2242 tons of coal, and lifted 16·6 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,800,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Boscawen—70 in.	Millions	52·2
Chiverton—Cookney's 60 in.		57·0
Cargoll Mines—Michell's 72 in.		58·6
Carn Brea—76 in.		50·0
Cook's Kitchen—50 in.		53·9
Crane—70 in.		64·5
Great Wheal Busy—Harvey's 85 in.		63·2
Great Work—Leeds' 60 in.		60·3
North Wheal Crofty—Trevenson's 80 in.		52·0
South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.		55·9
West Caradon—Elliot's 50 in.		70·8
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		56·1
Wheal Ludcott—Willcocks' 50 in.		53·0
Wheal Margery—Welsley's 45 in.		55·6
Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.		59·6
Wheal Tremayne—Michell's 60 in.		53·7

A SUBTERRANEAN STEAM-ENGINE.—As we proceeded along the tunnel we met several cars laden with ore, which rushed past us as we stepped aside, at railroad speed, and at length, when in some hundreds of feet, our ears were greeted by the whizzing of steam. Looking ahead, we saw the tunnel filled with white clouds of vapour, through which candles shone, each encircled by a halo like that about a stormy moon. Through the white mist, dark and indistinct, we could see the figures of men coming and going, almost persuading us that we were approaching the secret laboratories and workshops of the gnomes. Shortly after we stood beside a large steam-drum, and were told that we were now at the point where the steam is brought down from the boiler, 201 feet above. The steam-pipe comes down through a shaft, enters the drum, thence runs along the tunnel 899 feet to the engine, which is over 400 feet below the surface of the mountain. There is a steam-guage affixed to this drum, one at the boiler, and another at the engine. The difference in the pressure at the boiler and at the engine, as shown by the guages, is but five pounds, which is a very slight loss when we consider that the steam is carried through 1100 feet of pipe. At the Almaden quicksilver mines, where the steam is carried through 1300 feet of pipe, the difference in the pressure in the boiler and engine is fourteen pounds. At the Gould and Curry works superheated steam will shortly be used, when the loss of pressure by condensation will be still less than at present. The steam-pipe passes along the bottom of the tunnel at one side and rests in wooden boxes, where it is surrounded with ashes tightly packed about it. The steam-pipe at the Almaden Mines passes along the roof of the tunnel, and is merely wrapped with ropes of straw. We noticed but one or two slight breaks in the whole of the long string of pipe between the engine and at the steam-drum at the shaft. The pipe is furnished with expansion joints, which slide together and draw apart like the joints of a telescope, as the pipe is expanded by heat or contracted by cold. This expansion and contraction is very considerable in so long a pipe. The engine-room is cut out of the solid rock, and the walls and ceiling are supported by a compact framework of heavy timbers. It is 42 by 22 feet in size. Lamps were placed in rows about the walls, and threw a bright glaring red light through the moist atmosphere of the place upon the ponderous machinery, and upon the workmen, who, like the koboids of old supposed to keep guard over veins of precious metals, flitted to and fro in the sweltering chamber. Once the engine was started a circulation was produced, which made the air of the place much more confortable. The steam from the engine escapes into some upper chamber of the mine, therefore is productive of no inconvenience to the engine-room. The engine works smoothly, and produces but little noise, even in this echoing cavern. The friction wheels of the hoisting gear are 10 feet in diameter, being, we believe, the largest in the territory. The bucket used is constructed of iron, and is a hugh affair, holding over a ton. The bucket is dumped into the cars by means of a simple apparatus, operated by a workman who is in attendance for the purpose. The principal feature of this dumping apparatus is a stout iron bar, which, as the bucket ascends, is placed in such a position as to catch it by the bottom when it descends and turn its contents into the car. With this dumping apparatus the danger of accident is much lessened. The main engine-shaft is now down nearly 200 feet. The influx of water is very slight, and is productive of no inconvenience. The depth below the surface attained at the bottom of the shaft is over 600 feet. A working level is being opened at the depth of 100 feet from the top of this shaft. and another will soon be commenced at its bottom.—*Territorial Enterprise* (Colorado Territory).

THE HEALTH OF MINERS.—Mr. W. Tayler writes as follows from Tywardreath:—"I see from the report of the Mines Commission it had been advised that no boy under 14 years of age should work underground. Without questioning the humanity or the wisdom of this decision, I may venture to draw your attention to the very curious and interesting fact that those miners who have attained the greatest longevity, residing in Tywardreath, St. Blazey, and other places which have come under my immediate observation, commenced their subterranean labours at the age of 10 or 12 years. Of course, in different localities different statistics might be adduced; but I merely give the result of 27 years' experience, having been for a long period one of the surgeons to Fowey Consols, Par Consols, as well as Union surgeon to the St. Blazey district; and, I may truly add, have paid great attention to the subject of miners' diseases."

MINING NOTABILIA.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—In a summary of the workings of this mine for the last four months, Captain J. Parry says—From the different points of operation we have several hundreds of tons of auriferous quartz on the bank, ready for stamping and dressing. On surface the chief attention has been in preparing for the erection of machinery. The wheel-pit is being rapidly proceeded with, and the contractor promises to have it ready by the commencement of next month. We have six Britten's machines at work upon the lode stuff as it comes from the heap. We have crushed and amalgamated altogether 21 tons 14 cwts., and have obtained 119 ozs. 8 dwts. of Gold. The stamps, &c., to be erected are calculated to do 10 tons a-day.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN returned, for the week ending Nov. 8, 2 ozs. 14 dwts. 4 grs. of Gold from 20 cwts. of quartz. Total amount returned since May 21, 120 ozs. 2 dwts. 4 grs. The works are in a forward state for the reduction of 10 tons per day, and will probably be ready at the beginning of the year.

DRAKE WALLS sold on Monday 20 tons of tin, for 1274*l.* The western ground is looking a little better. We have no surface-water yet, consequently we are much inconvenienced in our dressing.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The prospects at Wheal Metal continue very satisfactory. The lode in Ivey's shaft a fine lode, still worth 400*l.* per fm. for the length of the shaft. The 162, west of Metal shaft, is, probably, the finest lode ever seen, worth 250*l.* or 300*l.* per fm. The 174 and 184 fm. level ends look well; altogether the mine never looked better.

BEERALSTON SILVER-LEAD MINE is progressing very promisingly. The sett has been taken up for 21 years, and is divided into 6000 shares. The parties are very sanguine in their expectations, and, should it prove to be a good mine, it will be an excellent thing for the parish, as there is not a mine now working in Beerferris.

EAST CARADON.—The following report has been addressed to the shareholders:—"Nov. 8: I am sorry to say that our levels have not been looking so well for some time past; but I hope you will not dispose of your interest at the present price. I consider our chances of discoveries to be very good. We are expecting to cut the south lode in the 80 cross-cut in two or three weeks. Williams's shaft is sunk to the 90, and the cross-cut is commenced to drive south towards the lodes. I expect it will take six months from this time to see the caunter lode. Seccombe's shaft will, we hope, be sunk to the 50 perpendicular, and Seccombe's lode cut by the end of February next; and I have no doubt when this is done good discoveries will be made. I have great expectations from these points, and continue to hold a large interest.—JAMES SECCOMBE."

At the UNITED DOLFRWYNOGS a fine lode of auriferous copper ore has lately been discovered.

DYFNGWM.—The 82 east continues to improve. In the Cyfartha part of the mine a bunch of ore has been cut into in the adit level. Two men will be set to drive and four to stope. The lode is the great Eagairgoied, which generally shows a lot of lead when it turns orey. The adventurers having satisfied themselves as to the capabilities of the Traction Engine, have just purchased it, with a pair of trucks. It is to be confined to pumping purposes only during the present winter. Efforts are to be made to induce the commissioners to put the road to Machynlleth in a travelling state, which at present it is not. In some places, and those rocky parts, the road is 12 inches deeper in the centre than in other parts. The material for repairs is only a weak clay-slate, which in a short time after rain turns into mud. Macadam is wanted on this road. If a traveller goes a distance of 12 miles, he will have to pay three gates.

PROSPER UNITED.—The lode in the 70 is improved to 5 tons per fm., and 10*l.* per fm. for tin. The 50 at this point was worth 3 tons, so that it improves in depth: 340 tons of copper ore have been sampled for the month.

At GWYNFYNYDD some very rich gold was broken last week. Four Britten's machines are at work on the average lode stuff. It is reported that 4 ozs. of Gold were obtained from about 4 tons.

NORTH DEVON.—The sales of ore gradually and very considerably increase. The different points of operation are estimated at from 180*l.* to 200*l.* per fathom. The great caunter lode is worth 10 tons per fathom—a lode such as no other mine in Devon or Cornwall can boast of. The sale of ore for July and August was 40 tons; for Sept. and Oct., 50 tons; the last sold for 13*l.* per ton, realising 650*l.*, leaving a handsome profit, as the mine is very economically worked. The 30, on the middle lode, is now producing good stones of ore; and the great caunter lode is expected to be cut in the 20 in a few weeks. If the lode be cut at the 20 as rich as at the 10, it will be one of the richest lead mines in the two counties.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—The cutting-down of the new engine-shaft is progressing rapidly towards completion, when driving will be resumed at the 40, both east and west, in a splendid bunch of tin. The shaft, sinking below the 28 on the south lode, is going down in a rich lode of tin. It is a remarkable fact that the water in this shaft is all but drained dry. This is certainly a good indication for the lode being found highly productive for a great depth. The east end of Burgan's shaft is standing entire, where there is good tin ground for nearly 9 fms., yielding from 40*l.* to 60*l.* worth of tin per fathom. This ground will also be worked as soon as the new engine-shaft is completed. No call is expected at the meeting two months hence. The returns are expected to pay off all cost on new machinery and leave a good balance in hand.—AN OUT-ADVENTURER.

SOUTH GRYLLS.—The agent writes on the 10th that "the lode in the end, driving west, is improved, producing at present some little tin. The prospects are again cheering."

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—This mine is looking very much better, and well deserves the attention of investors. The sales of tin are increasing, and from present prospects the returns are likely soon to meet the costs, at even the existing low prices. The mine adjoins St. Ives Consols, which has yielded a very large profit, and has other rich mines surrounding it. There are excellent engines for pumping, stamping, and hauling, and the whole is in an efficient state of working, under the management of Capt. Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consols. There are only 900 shares, on which about 15*l.* per share has been paid, including a call of 13s. made this week, and surely they are worth buying at anything like 3*l.* or 4*l.* per share.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—This mine continues to open up well, and there are already on the floors about 50 tons of blende, which will be sold at the end of the present month, besides several tons of lead. Probably within a week the celebrated Old Shepherds lode will be met with; it produced in that mine several hundreds of thousands pounds worth of lead. The blende produced at North Chiverton is by far the richest in quality of any mine in Cornwall.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.—Favourably as the parish of Calstock has ever been known as a mining district, it is believed there is far more wealth still to be realised from its mines than has hitherto been returned from them, and amongst others which have been prominently named is one on a piece of ground lying between Okel Tor and Calstock Consols, to work which an influential company has been formed, under the name of the Cornwall Great Consols. Active operations have commenced, and a shaft sunk perpendicularly to meet a lode, which amongst miners has for the last 50 years created no small amount of interest, principally from the fact that, with the exception of being known to exist in the parish churchyard, all endeavours to ascertain its whereabouts outside that spot have until the last few months proved fruitless. This difficulty has been found to be occasioned principally from what miners term the ground possessing a "false shelf," but by perseverance the lode was at last discovered, and found to realise all the expectations of traditional report. It is a magnificent champion lode, possessing extraordinary indications of early and productive wealth. The lode where laid open is one mass of rich gossan, an inspection of which is unerringly suggestive of its rich neighbour and prototype on the other side of the River Tamar, Devon Great Consols, the cross-courses of which are believed to pass through this mine.

CLEER'S HILL (St. Stephen's).—Captain T. Parkyn, after a careful inspection, states his belief that this mine will become a most valuable property. He considers that with the tin that could at once be raised 2000*l.* will be ample capital.

At HALLENBEAGLE, the course of ore laid open in the bottom of the 40, on the north lode, is from 40 to 50 fms. in length. This includes Stone's shaft, which is now sinking on a lode worth 40*l.* per fm.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINE.—This mine is progressing exceedingly well in its development on the different lodes. The shaft sinking on the rich old Wheal Vor lode, below the 70, is showing signs of shortly falling in with a rich deposit of tin, and the cross-cut in the 60, to intersect Smith's lode, is in a beautiful channel of ground, and in two or three weeks will be intersected some 30 fms. deeper, and almost directly under where there were enormous riches found years ago by the former company. There are two steam-engines and stamps, &c., upon the mine, and there is an unexpended balance of between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* The recent decline in the market value of the shares has been caused entirely from a large number of them having been forced upon the market from a pressure of circumstances. All such shares, however, have now been absorbed by the general public. The fact that the Great Wheal Vor shareholders are purchasing these shares is a significant feature.

The Mining Market was paralysed on Thursday by the sudden decease of Mr. W. J. DUNSFORD, of the Mining Offices, Broad-street-buildings. The mines under his care as secretary, purser, or manager, were probably not less than 40, which must now either be turned over to one hand or distributed amongst other offices. Mr. Dunsford was a man of great energy and considerable ability, and latterly enjoyed the large income which results from all prosperous pursuits, a fact which leads most naturally to the inference that pecuniary causes have no relation to the act by which his life has been sacrificed; but beyond this point it would be premature to go in seeking to account for an event totally unforeseen by his business compeers. But the enquiry which must supervene the occurrence will be looked forward to with intense interest by all concerned in his various mines, amongst which are some of the most important in the Mining List.

VALUABLE MINES AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Eystumtean and Bwich Gwyn Mines, with the leases and machinery, together with the machinery on Penrhiw (the three mines adjoining each other, and generally known as the Nantsos and Penrhiw Mines), are offered for sale. The property is one which would make a most eligible investment at a reasonable sum, and we have no doubt it will readily find a purchaser. We understand that a considerable quantity of ore ground is discovered at Eystumtean, the facilities for working which are very great.

EAST DOWNS.—Mr. J. Little offered 100 shares in this mine for sale by auction at Redruth, when they were bought in at 3*l.* 5*s.* per share.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Captain William Thomas, we learn, is engaged in the mineral survey of Lord Charles Clinton's property, at Berehaven, Bere Island, Cionea, Crookhaven, &c., the whole of which, with the mines, minerals, slate quarries, &c., will be mapped, and the position and direction of each mine and quarry carefully laid down, and accompanied by a full descriptive report of each locality. The Berehaven Mine, we believe, is one of the best copper mines in Europe, and though it has been profitably worked for over 50 years, the prospects, we understand, for yielding permanent and continued profits were never better than at present. It seems strange, therefore, that other mines have not been opened in the vicinity of these celebrated mines, as we cannot for a moment suppose that all the copper in the district is concentrated in one spot; and Lord Clinton's property being very extensive, and situate in the same mountain range, we cannot but think that the survey, by a man of Capt. Thomas's long experience, will be of great service to the mining interest of the country, or that he can scarcely fail to discover valuable mines and quarries in various places on his lordship's extensive property.—*Skibbereen Eagle.*

GREAT DEPOSIT OF LEAD SLAG IN GREECE.—At the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna meeting, on Aug. 16, Baron von Hingenau stated that at the lead mines of Laurion, in Attica, worked for many centuries but now abandoned, there is an accumulation of slag estimated at about 2,000,000 tons, which, according to assays made at Marseilles, produces, on an average, from 6 to 10 kilos. of lead and 3 grammes of silver per 100 kilos., equals from 6 to 10 per cent. of lead, containing from 6 to 9½ ozs. of silver per ton. A French company has undertaken the working of this slag, paying about 1800*l.* to the Greek Government, and an annual rent of about 75*l.* to the owners of the ground. Buildings, furnaces, engines, &c., have been erected for metallurgical operations at a cost of 500,000 fr. (20,000*l.*)—[Communicated to the "Mining and Smelting Magazine" by Count M.]

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 11, 1864.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	92 0 0	95 0 0
Tough cake..... „	87 0 0	90 0 0
Tile ..... „	87 0 0	90 0 0
Burra Burra .... „	93 0 0	95 0 0
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 0	1 0¼
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 1	—
Sheathing & bolts p.ton	98 0	0- —
Bottoms ..... „	105 0	0- —
Old (Exchange)..... „	91 0	0- —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars Welsh, in London..	7 15 0- —
Ditto, to arrive	7 15 0- 7 17 6
Nail rods	8 15 0- —
„ Stafford. in London	9 7 6-10 10 0
Bars ditto	9 0 0-9 10 0
Hoops ditto	10 0 0-11 0 0
Sheets, single	11 0 0-12 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4 10 0- —
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	7 0 0- 7 10 0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7 15 0- 8 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7 0 0- 7 10 0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11 5 0 11 10 0
To arrive	11 10 0- —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 12 3- 2 17 6
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2 16 0- 2 18 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. ditto..	2 15 0- —
Railway chairs.....	5 10 0- 5 15 0
„ * spikes.....	11 0 0-12 0 0

LEAD.		
English Pig, ordny. soft	20 5	0- —
Ditto (WB)	22 2	6-22 5 0
Ditto sheet	21 5	0-21 5 0
Ditto red lead	22 0	0- —
Ditto white	26 0	0-26 5 0
Ditto patent shot.....	22 0	0-23 10 0
Spanish	19 10	0- —

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9¼d.-10d.
Wire	9¼d.- 9¼d.
Tubes	9d.-10d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0-15 16 0
„ (hammered).	16 0 0-18 0 0
Ditto in faggots.....	17 0 0-18 0 0
English, Spring	19 0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44 0 0- —
„ Spindle	30 0 0- —
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8 0 0 nom.

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	21 10 0-21 15 0
To arrive	21 15 0- —

ZINC.	
In sheets	28 0 0- —

TIN.	
English, blocks 101	0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..102	0 0- —
Ditto, Refined 106	0 0- —
Banca	95 0 0-96 0 0
Straits	95 0 0-96 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0- 1 11
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0- 1 17 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 6 0- 1 8 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 12 0- 1 14 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 3 0- 1 5 0
IX Ditto..... „	1 9 0- 1 11 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13 10 0- —
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing. p. lb.	8¼d.- —
Sheets .....p. lb.	8¼d.-
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7 0 0- 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that, on Thursday last, the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 9 per cent., at which it had stood since September 8, to 8 per cent. This will be received with great satisfaction, as showing that a favourable turn has taken place in monetary affairs, and will greatly tend to cause a return to a more prosperous state of affairs in commerce. Confidence will, in some measure at least, be likely to be restored, and this will lead to a resumption of business, which has been held in abeyance during the pressure in the Money Market; and we shall now have good ground to hope that, as the favourable turn has commenced, it will continue to go forward until confidence has been entirely restored, and business again assumes the healthy tone which characterised it during the closing months of last year. We must not, however, be too sanguine, or expect too much at once; time will be necessary before commercial affairs will again attain this desirable point; and still not only great caution, but great firmness also, will have to be exercised in order to prevent a relapse, and to check any undue or hasty operations, which might retard, if not prevent, a return to prosperity and vigour. The effect of the reduction in the rate of discount upon the Metal Market will be decidedly favourable, though, perhaps, no very immediate results will follow.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has become somewhat firmer, although it is still possible to purchase under the smelters' prices. The reduction of the Bank rate will, probably, have the effect of causing a still further improvement in prices.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the demand continues rather dull. For the home market and the Continent the orders are about the average, but for India and America they are exceedingly small. The great fluctuation in the exchanges is one reason of the dulness; and there is also a disposition to look with distrust upon the credit of American buyers. The demand for sheets is rather good. There seems now every probability that the strike in the colliery districts will soon be over, as about three-fourths of the men have gone in at the reduction, with the sanction of the strike committee; but still no certainty can be felt in the matter, as a notice has appeared from the committee, calling up the men to give a fortnight's notice of the rise demanded, and to come out again if their demands are not complied with. In Welsh the ironworks continue in full operation, and a larger number of hands could be employed at several of the works. The pressure in financial matters is having its effect on the iron trade, although, as yet, makers have been able to maintain list rates, and no serious reduction can take place without a corresponding reduction in the wages of the men. Swedish iron continues rather easier, the supplies being in advance of the demand. The Scotch pig-iron market has, upon the whole, rather improved during the week, at the commencement advancing to 51s. to 51s. 6d. cash, and 51s. 6d. to 52s. one month, and afterwards to 51s. 7d. to 51s. 9d. cash, and 52s. 3d. one month; and on the following day some transactions took place as high as 52s. 1½d. cash, but after reaching this point, declined, notwithstanding the reduction in the Bank rate; and the last advices from Glasgow state the market to be rather depressed, business having been done at 51s. 7½d. cash, and 52s. 1½d. one month, but at the close further declined to 51s. 1½d. cash, and 51s. 9d. one month.

LEAD is still in limited demand; prices may now be quoted at 20*l.* to 20*l.* 2s. 6d. for common English pig, 20*l.* 5s. for LB, and 22*l.* 2s. 6d. to 22*l.* 5s. for WB.

TIN.—The market for foreign is, if anything, a shade better, and Straits may now be quoted 95*l.* to 96*l.* cash, and 97*l.* for three months prompt. Banca, in Holland, is still held for 59 fls., but buyers do not come forward. English is still obtainable under fixed prices.

SPELTER has continued to improve during the week, and transactions have taken place at 21*l.* 10s. to 21*l.* 15s. on the spot, and the tendency of the market is decidedly upward. STEEL remains quite inactive.

TIN-PLATES.—Some of the makers have a few orders on hand, while others are stocking, in expectation of better times.

QUICKSILVER is firm at the quotation.

GLASGOW, Nov. 10.—The market has been weaker. Business done down to 51s. 4½d. cash, closing sellers; buyers, 51s. 3d. No. 1 g.m.b., 52s.; No. 3, 51s. 3d.

SCOTCH MATTERS.—Hopeful expectations are entertained with respect to the discovery of red hematite ore on the estate of Arndilly, about a mile from the station at Rothes, the ore under examination having proved of excellent quality. The Gartness Ironworks have been purchased by Mr. W. Hawksworth, a steel manufacturer, who has already works at Causewayend, near Linlithgow, and who will come into possession of Gartness at the term. The works will be placed in full activity as soon as some necessary repairs can be completed, and such additions made to the plant as Mr. Hawksworth will require for carrying on his manufacture. The make of malleable iron will be resumed, and steel will be cast to a large extent; steel shot and shells are also to be made. Workmen are busily engaged in getting the works in order, under the superintendence of Messrs. Dick, Stevenson, and Dick.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 11.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports present prices—Pigs, common forge, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s.; melting, 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 7s. 6d.; mine forge, 3*l.* 7s. 6d. to 3*l.* 15s.; better class, 4*l.*; hydrates, 4*l.* 7s. 6d. to 4*l.* 15s.; hematites, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.* 5s., according to quality; North Staffordshire, best make, 3*l.* 5s.; Cleveland district, 3*l.* 4s. to 3*l.* 12s. 6d., long weight, delivered; Shropshire cold-blast, 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.*, delivered into the district; Gartsherrie, 53s. 6d. to 58s.; Eglington, 52s. 6d. to 54s., delivered on railway at works. We also quote spiegeleisen 6*l.* 15s.; puddled steel, 12*l.* 10s. per ton; cast-steel blocks (raw), 1*l.* 6s. per cwt.; cast hammered, 1*l.* 14s. per cwt., f.o.b. in Hull, for which we are agents in this district.—Manufactured Iron: Marked bars, 8*l.* 10s.; hoops, 9*l.* 10s.; single, 10*l.*; doubles, 11*l.* 10s.; lattens, 13*l.*; angles, 8*l.* 10s. to 9*l.*; gas strips, 8*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 15s.; nail sheets, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 10s.; Welsh bars, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 15s., at the works.

BOSTON, OCT. 24.—In English Cannel Coal there have been small sales at $26 per ton, a decline of $2 per ton since last week. In Sydney and Pictou there have been cargo sales at $11·50 to $12·50 per ton cash. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $13 to $14 per ton. The market for pig-iron is steady, with further sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands, No. 1, at $65 per ton, cash; and American, No. 1, at $62·50 to $67·50 per ton, cash. In bar-iron there is no material change, with moderate sales. Russia sheet-iron has been quiet.

NEW YORK, OCT. 26.—Good Sheathing Copper is firm at 65 c., and Yellow Metal 50 c., nett cash; Ingot remains dull, and prices are unchanged; sales of 50,000 lbs. Detroit at 47½ c.; 40,000 Portage Lake at 47 c., cash; closing at 48 c. The market for Domestic Coal has been fairly active, and prices are well sustained. The public sale of to-day was well attended, and all offered was readily disposed of; and in some descriptions there is an advance. The yard prices are the same, and quoted $9 to $11, and some dealers ask $12; these are high prices as compared with those obtained at auction. Foreign is in continued supply, and quite firm; the demand is good; sales of 180 tons Liverpool Cannel, and 100 tons Scotch Steam, on terms not made public. The following are the particulars of the public sale of Scranton Coal:—

	Tons.	Price last month.	Price this day.	Advance.
Lump	6,000	$7 92	$7 84	—
Steamboat	5,500	8 50	8 80	30c.
Grate	4,500	8 49	8 75	26c.
Egg	3,500	8 33	9 00	67c.
Stove	5,150	8 75	9 87	$1 12c.
Chestnut	2,000	7 12	8 52	1 40c.
Total	25,650	Aver. $8 23	$8 79	62c.

Iron is very dull for the season, and the demand for Scotch pig has almost entirely abated; we notice a sale of 800 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie at $61, and smaller lots as high as $63; American is inactive, at $63; English bar is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 28.—The Iron Market continues unsettled and dull, with a little more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, but at prices below the views of the makers, who are not disposed to accept lower prices, and there is very little doing in the way of sales, which are confined to pig-metal, taken in small lots at $58 to $60 for the three numbers of anthracite, cash; good No. 1 is comparatively scarce, at the highest figure, and for Scotch pig prices are nominally unchanged. No sales of blooms have been made public to alter prices. For manufactured iron the enquiry is rather better, and the mills generally are fairly supplied with orders. The Pittsburg iron market has been inactive for some time past. The sales made were unusually small; some lots disposed of; the terms withheld. One parcel of several hundred tons was disposed of, the prices to be governed by the rates current for the same brand on Dec. 1; advances were made on this lot. The only changes in the pig-iron market is rather more firmness on the part of holders. There is, however, but little iron changing hands. The copper market is steady, with a small business to note in most kinds at previous rates. Coal is more active, and holders are firmer in their views since the Scranton sales, which went off at an improvement on last month's figures; there is rather more enquiry to go East, and prices favour the sellers.—*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

The MINING SHARE MARKET is still without any particular alteration, and, taken generally, shares are less firm. The Bank directors have reduced the rate of discount to 8 per cent., and although serious failures are still talked of, it is thought by many persons conversant with monetary matters that we have reached the turning point, that money will be easier, and business more active. East Caradon shares leave off 18¼ to 19¼; the agent has sent a circular letter to the shareholders, advising them not to dispose of their interest in the mine at the present price; for though the levels have not been looking so well for some time past, he considers the chances for discoveries to be very good. The south lode, in the 80 cross-cut, is expected to be cut in two or three weeks; Williams's shaft has been sunk to the 90, and a cross-cut commenced south towards the lode, and it will take six months to see the caunter at this depth. Seccombe's shaft will be sunk to the 50 fm. level, and cut Seccombe's lode, by the end of February, and from this point the South Caradon lodes will be intersected. The ends in the mine, at the present time, are worth in the aggregate 41*l.* per fm. Camborne Vean, 2⅞ to 2⅝; Clifford Amalgamated, 32 to 33; East Basset, 50 to 52½; East Carn Brea, 6¼ to 6½. East Wheal Grenville shares have been flat, and leave off 6⅜ to 6⅝, call paid; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts, charging the costs up to the end of September, showed liabilities over assets of 813*l.* 9s. 11d., and it was resolved to sell the fifty unappropriated shares, and place the proceeds to the credit of the company, and to make a call of 2s. per share. The shaft is down 10 feet below the 75; the lode is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, of a promising character; the 65 west has been driven 49 fathoms, and prospects favourable for another bunch of ore; the 75 west has been driven within 2 feet of the spot where the rich bunch came in at the 65, and the lode said to have precisely the same character as it had just before the ore came in. West Chiverton, 65 to 70; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 3146*l.* 8s. on the quarter, and a dividend of 15s. per share (2250*l.*) was declared, leaving 5947*l.* 7s. 2d. in hand. The report states that Williams's lode in the 80, west of Hawke's shaft, is worth 30*l.* per fm. A winze sunk below the 80, west of Hawke's lode, is worth 100*l.* per fm. Hawke's engine-shaft is down to the 90, and they are preparing to resume sinking. The cross-cut in the 90 has been driven 14 feet south towards the lodes; and on Saturday last a branch was intersected with lead and blende, corresponding with the north part, which passed through the shaft about the 80; and the stratum about the branch is similar to the nature of the ground about the productive lodes in the upper levels. It is expected by the agents that the different lodes will be intersected by this cross-cut in about 4 fms. driving.

Wheal Chiverton, 6¼ to 6¾; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 1614*l.* 0s. 9d. Since the last meeting Murray's shaft has been cleared and secured to the 50, and the 50 is now driving west to communicate with Cookney's. In the 50, east of Cookney's, the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, flookan, and good stones of silver-lead, with a very promising appearance. In about ten days' sinking Cookney's shaft will be resumed on a lode 4 ft. wide, and having all the characteristics of the same lode in West Chiverton at the same depth. East Lovell, 12½ to 13. East Russell shares are firmer, and more in demand, leaving off 4¾ to 5. Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 32½ to 33½; Hallenbeagle, 3 to 3½; Hingston Down, 4½ to 4¾; Kelly Bray, 11s. to 13s.; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; Nangiles, 17 to 19; North Chiverton, 2 to 2¼; North Downs, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Carn Camborne, 25s. to 30s.; the lode in the 40 east is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; west, 1½ ton; the 30 east, stones of ore; the 30 west, 2 tons. North Treskerby, 2¼ to 2½; Providence Mines, 34 to 36; South Condurrow, 30s. to 35s.; St. Day United, 26s. to 28s.; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Caradon, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 210 to 215; West Tolgus, 67½ to 72½; Wheal Crebor, 35s. to 40s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 12½ to 13¼. South Frances shares have declined to 20, 30; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 1378*l.* 15s. 10d. The profit on two months' working was 48*l.* 17s. 11d. The mine is looking poor at present. The three lower levels are suspended during the sinking of Pascoe's shaft to the 134, and when this shaft is completed the agents anticipate opening up tin ground in the south part. Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 19 to 20. Wheal Grenville shares had been firmer, and in fair demand all the week, up to 5¾, 6, until late on Friday, when several sellers appeared, and this price gave way to 5¼, 5⅜. The report received on Friday morning showed an improvement; the 110 west is worth 16*l.* per fm.; the 110 east, 15*l.* per fm. At the 90 west another lode appears to be coming in from the north, which seems to make this end also better for tin. Prince of Wales, 3s. to 4s. South Lovel, 1¾ to 2; New Birch Tor and Vitifer, 2¼ to 2½. North Crofty, 2¼ to 2⅜.

On the Stock Exchange, transactions in Mining Shares have not been very numerous during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford, 31, 32½; Great Laxey, 16⅞, 16¾; Great Wheal Vor, 34, 34¼, 32¾, 32¾, 33½; Grenville, 5, 5⅛; Hingston Down, 4½, 4¾; Margaret, 8; Providence, 35; Tincroft, 16⅛, 16½; East Caradon, 18½, 19½; Chiverton, 6¾; East Basset, 52; Cambrian, ⅜. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1⅞, 2, 1¾; Cape, 9, 9¼. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—United Mexican, 4¼, 5⅛, 5⅛, 4⅞; Montes Aureos, 1⅜; St. John del Rey, 30, 30⅛, 32, 34; Anglo-Brazilian, ¼; Don Pedro, ⅛; Vallanzasca, 1⅜, 1⅝; Alamillos, 1⅛, 1¼, East del Rey, ⅜; Fortuna, 3⅛.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares have taken the lead of the market since the issue of the directors' report for the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, noticed in last week's Journal, and were eagerly picked up at 13*l.* 7s. 6d., ex dividend (2*l.* 10s. paid), which brings them, however, 16s. 6d. under the highest figure asked last week, but makes an advance of 13s. 6d. per share on transactions within the last ten days; a reduction is now demanded. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) have been done at 27*l.* 5s., being a fall of 12s. 6d. within the same period; 27*l.* is now offered for cash, and 28*l.* 5s. is asked for January account, being a depreciation of 1*l.* 15s. per share on the highest price yet attained. General Mining Company for Ireland shares would have been taken at 4*l.* 12s. 6d., and Connorree shares at 18s. 6d. Killaloe Slates are freely offered for sale. At the Carbery Mining Company (Gurtavallig Mines, county Cork) half-yearly meeting, on Monday, Capt. J. Penrose reported that although with respect to the works already executed the actual results do not show ore in paying quantities, they, nevertheless, fully justify the anticipations entertained by the board as to the decided improvement in the mineral-bearing character of the principal lode, where depth has been attained. In this respect they, consequently, consider that there are most satisfactory grounds for continuing the works undertaken during the past half-year, and which they are using every effort to have executed as economically and as speedily as possible. Mr. Peter M'Evoy Gartlan, the director who retired by rotation, was unanimously re-elected.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the expected fleet arrived, numbering 235 ships. The market was very animated, and a large business was transacted in all descriptions of coal; house and manufacturers' supporting last

prices, and Hartley's quoting a reduction of 3d. per ton. Best house coal 22s. to 22s. 6d.; seconds, 21s. to 21s. 6d.; Hartley's, 19s. to 19s. 9d.; manufacturers', 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 39 arrivals. The demand for all coals continued steady at previous values, excepting first-class house, which had a slight upward tendency.—On Friday, there were 27 arrival. The small quantity of house coal on sale was all cleared off at a little further advance in prices. Manufacturers' in active demand, at a slight improvement; Hartley's without alteration. Hetton's Wallsend, 23s.; Tees Wallsend, 22s. 6d.; Eden Main, 21s. 9d.; Russell's Hetton Wallsend, 22s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 21s. 9d.; Heugh Hall, 21s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 18s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 16s. 6d.: unsold, 3; at sea, 60.

LONDON COAL TRADE.—During October the quantity of coal entered in the port of London by sea, railway, and canal, reached 442,100 tons 9 cwts., against 503,105 tons 4 cwts. for the corresponding month of 1863. This great decline is apparent only upon the seaborne tonnage, which has declined from 309,614 tons in October, 1863, to 210,421 tons last month. The canal traffic for the month was 750 tons 10 cwts., against 631 tons 10 cwts. for October, 1863. For the 10 months ending Oct. 31 the railways brought to London 1,900,278 tons 3 cwts., against 1,430,013 tons 12 cwts. for the same period of last year, being an increase of 470,264 tons 11 cwts. The canal supply for the same period was 7742 tons 15 cwts., against 8101 tons 15 cwts. for 1863, being a decline of 359 tons. For the first 10 months of the present year 2,562,454 tons of coal, &c., came by sea in 6879 ships, against 2,692,908 tons in 7964 ships for the same period of 1863, or a decline of 1085 ships and 130,454 tons. The total supply from all sources from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 of the present year was 4,470,474 tons 18 cwts., being an increase of 840,451 tons 11 cwts. over the same period of last year, when the tonnage was 4,130,023 tons 7 cwts.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—During October 1340 tons of coal were exported over-sea from Bristol, as against 844 tons in September, showing an increase of 496 tons in the exports. The following are the places to which the exports were made in October:—Bermuda, 516 tons; Akyab, 265 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 170 tons; New York, 189 tons; Jersey, 60 tons; Demerara, 140 tons: total, 1340 tons. Compared with the corresponding month last year, when 981 tons of coal were exported from Bristol, the above returns show an increase of 359 tons in the shipments. The total exports this year amount to 9316 tons, as against 6864 tons in the first ten months of 1863.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2575 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,244*l.* 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 12¼*l.* 10s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 5*l.* 3s.; quantity of fine copper, 167 tons 5 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 13....	2403	£119 7 0	6⅞....	£5 10 6	15s.11d.	£79 6 0
" 20....	4659	128 0 0	5⅞....	4 8 6	15 9¼	79 0 0
" 27....	3336	122 8 0	6⅛....	4 15 0	15 6	77 10 0
Nov. 3....	3049	119 5 0	7	5 11 6	16 0	80 0 0
" 10....	2575	121 10 0	6¼....	5 3 0	15 10	79 4 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary,

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1667 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 20,355*l.* 13s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100*l.* 4s.6d.; average produce, 14 7-16; average price per ton, 12*l.* 4s.; quantity of fine copper, 240 tons 13½ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 11	1332	£100 19 6	14	£11 18 0	17s. 4d....	£85 0 0
Nov. 8	1667	100 4 6	14 7-16.	12 4 0	16 11	84 11 6

Compared with the last sale, which is also the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Of the 1667 tons sold on Tuesday, 898 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10½, and sold at an average standard of 104*l.* 19s.=8*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 769 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 19 1-16, and sold at an average standard of 97*l.* 4s.=16*l.* 5s. per ton of ore. There will be no sale on Nov. 29.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 8197*l.* 7s. 2d. The profit on the three months' working was 3146*l.* 8s. A dividend of 2250*l.* (15s. per share) was declared, and 5947*l.* 7s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Details in another column.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Wm. Lambert in the chair), the accounts for the three months showed a credit balance of 3137*l.* 14s. 2d. A dividend of 1250*l.* (5s. per share) was declared, and 1887*l.* 14s 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. Nicholls and Cornish reported that the mine throughout, and all the machinery in connection therewith, is in very good and efficient condition. They have 178 hands employed.

At Minera Boundary and Lower Eisteddfod Mining Company general meeting, held at Shrewsbury on Thursday, the quarter's accounts were submitted and approved. The present appearance and future prospects of the mine were considered encouraging, and the management of Capt. Wm. Hughes very satisfactory. The directors having recommended a dividend of 2s. upon each share (1*l.*), being at the rate (with the previous dividend) of 40 per cent. per annum, the same was declared.

At Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1614*l.* 0s. 9d. Details will be found in another column.

At the Crowan Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. L. Phillips in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending September 30 showed a credit balance of 942*l.* 2s., in addition to a considerable quantity of coal and stones in hand. Captain Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, was appointed manager at the mines, and it was determined to proceed vigorously with the further development of this valuable property. The most encouraging accounts from parties who had inspected the property were received. Some few tons of middling price copper ore had just been sampled, and the blends last sold fetched a better price.

At South Wheal Frances bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts for August and September showed—Ore sold, 1495*l.* 2s. 4d.—Labour cost, 1076*l.* 14s.; merchants' bills, 225*l.* 14s. 10d.; dues, 97*l.* 12s.; rents, &c., 46*l.* 3s. 7d.: showing a profit on the two months of 48*l.* 17s. 11d. The balance in favour of the adventurers was 137*l.* 15s. 10d. It was resolved that a balance-sheet account of assets and liabilities be in future laid before the adventurers at every account. Capts. W. Pascoe, J. Prisk, and J. Pope reported that they expect to communicate with the rise over the 134, on the north lode, before the next account. The 144 and 134, west of Marriott's, are suspended, and the men employed rising over the 134, against the shaft. In conclusion they state—"We see but little change in the tribute pitches during the two months. It will be seen by our report that the three lower levels are suspended during the sinking of Pascoe's shaft to the 134, and that when this shaft is completed we may anticipate opening up tin ground at that level on the south part."

At the New Wheal Rose meeting, on Nov. 9 (Capt. Middleton in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of September showed a debit balance of 273*l.* 15s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. As the licenses from the lords will expire next month, it was resolved that Capt. Middleton apply for a renewal of the same, and that the lords of the Roseciffe Mine be applied to for a grant of that sett, with the view of attaching it to the New Wheal Rose. The future general meetings are to be held quarterly. The report of the agent stated the nature of the lode left but little doubt on the minds of any who have seen it, that if deeper developed it would amply repay the adventurers for any outlay that may be made.

At Godolphin Mine meeting, on Oct. 28, the accounts showed a debit balance of 55*l.* 11s. 10d. It was resolved that the mine be divided into 1024 shares. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. John Seymour and Wm. Rosewarne reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed a loss of 272*l.* 6s. 8d. The balance against the mine was 228*l.* 1s.5d. There was at present at surface 20 tons of copper ore, valued at 60*l.*

At Bedford Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 399*l.* 14s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At South Caradon Wheal Hooper meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 536*l.* 9s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The unpaid calls amount to 410*l.* 16s. It was resolved, that "all the present operations at the mine (with the exception of driving the 54 fm. level cross-cut south) be suspended, and that Capt. Cock be instructed to commence the new shaft to prove the southern lodes at their junction, as recommended by Capt. Odgers and himself." Capt. Cock is very sanguine as to a successful result if this work be carried out.

At the St. Ives Wheal Allen meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 594*l.* 9s. 7d., and a call of 13s. per share was made. Capts. Nancarrow and Daniel reported that the state and prospects of the mine had greatly improved. The stope in the back of the 10 west is worth 4*l.* per fm.; stope below the 10 east 7*l.* per fm.; stope in back of the 20 west 6*l.* per fm.; west stope below the 20 east 4*l.* per fm.; middle stope 10*l.* per fm.; east stope 5*l.* per fm.; the 40 east is worth 6*l.* per fm.; and in the 40 west they have recently had an important discovery, and have driven through some good tin ground, varying in value from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. They conclude their report thus:—"There are 43 hands underground and 21 at surface. The mine has greatly improved, the last sale of tin considerably exceeded any we have had for the last 12 months, and we shall raise as much in this four-weeks month as we did in the last five weeks. With our present prospects from 8 to 9 tons of tin per quarter may be safely calculated on, and should the mine continue to improve as it has done in the last month, the time is not far distant when even at the present price of tin it will pay cost." It appears that the mine adjoins the celebrated rich St. Ives Consols Mine, and is well found in machinery, having a good pumping-engine, and another for stamping and hauling. The number of shares is only 911, upon which about 15*l.* per share has been paid.

At the Torbay Hematite Iron Ore Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Ingledew in the chair), a dividend of 6s. per share was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At the Crosier Valley and Port Madoc Freehold Slate Company meeting, on Thursday (Sir C. Pearson in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of August, showed a balance at the bankers of 1224*l.* 11s. 3d. Details in another column.

At the United Mexican Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the directors' report was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the East Del Rey Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the costs and returns for the Emily and Capao Mines for the 12 months ending June 30 showed a balance of expenditure of 13,359*l.* 15s. 8d. The costs and returns of the Morro Sao Vicente Mine to June 30 showed a balance of expenditure of 4965*l.* 11s. 8d. Details in another column.

We understand that the Hudson's Bay Company's ship which recently arrived from York Fort, in Hudson's Bay, has brought a small parcel of gold of a very pure quality. It is, therefore, assumed that there are extensive gold fields in that Northern district, in addition to those the existence of which has already been proved on the Red River to the south. It is also stated that vast deposits of lead ore of extraordinary richness have been discovered on the shores of Hudson's Bay. The shareholders are looking forward with unusual interest to the forthcoming report of the Governor, Sir Edmund Head, and his colleagues.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The directors have received by telegram from Suez the following advices in anticipation of the Australian mail, from their resident director, Mr. Bland, at Clunes, giving the result of the month of Sept. last (five weeks):—"Quantity of quartz crushed, 4400 tons; yield per ton, 10 dwts. 2 grs., or 2222 ozs. gold; remittance, 500*l.* (qy. 1500*l.*) Everything looking well."

EAST DEL REY.—The parcel of gold dust received from Brazil, per *Magdalena*, has been assayed and sold. The amount of the remittance was 4664 ozs., or 543·338 ozs., which realised, at the rate of 3*l.* 17s. 9d. per oz., the sum of 2112*l.* 3s. 9d.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY.—The *Virginia*, with 120 tons of Miggiandone and Baveno copper ore, is discharging her cargo at Swansea. The *Venezia*, with about 55 tons of ore from the same mines, and sampled during October, has left Genoa for Swansea. The last advices from the mines, and more particularly from the "Crodo Gold Mine, are most satisfactory."—[In your last report, dated the 1st inst., there was an error in the assay of the Crodo gold ore. It was stated to give from 1 to 1½ grammes of gold to the ton of ore, whereas it should have been from 1 to 1¼ ozs. of gold per ton.]

VALLANZASCA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors have received 14 lbs. of gold, the produce of the working of 119 tons of ore.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COPPER.—The Brass Masters' Association met on Tuesday, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, and agreed to reduce the prices of brass and copper wire, tubes, &c., ½d. per lb.—*Birmingham Post.*

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 4th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dyliffe	76	£13 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	40	13 14 6	A. Eyton.
Dyfngwm	4½	13 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Nant-y-Iago	13	12 13 6	ditto
Sardinian	55	15 8 0	ditto
Minera	100	14 1 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.
ditto	100	14 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	14 0 6	ditto
ditto	47	14 0 6	ditto
ditto	100	14 0 6	ditto
ditto	71	14 0 6	ditto
ditto	42	14 5 6	ditto

Sold on the 5th November.

North Devon	50	13 0 0	Panther Co.

Sold on the 7th November.

Frongoch	65	12 15 0	Panther Co.
ditto	65	12 16 0	ditto
West Frongoch	11½	13 0 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	11½	13 0 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
East Darren	75	16 3 6	J. & J. Williams.
Cwm Erfin	25	16 13 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	37	17 7 6	Panther Co.

Sold on the 9th November.

Botelet	10	17 8 6	Troffry's Trustees.

Sold on the 10th November.

Talargoch (Macsyrerwddu)	31¼	14 8 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	31¼	14 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto (Costia Llys)	167½	15 6 0	ditto
Deep Level	12	12 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brynford Hall	7	12 14 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosesmor	53	13 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	50	13 2 6	ditto
Parry's	20	13 13 6	A. Eyton.
Bryn Gwiog	45	14 4 6	ditto
Long Rake	25	13 5 0	ditto
Billins	10	13 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	6	12 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	4	12 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
North Henblas	15	12 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pennant	12	12 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyliffe	65	13 11 6	A. Eyton.
Llangynog United	44	12 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Roman Gravels	35	13 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanerchyraur	10½	13 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	9½	12 12 0	ditto

BLENDE.

Sold on the 4th November.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	130	£4 7 0	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	20	4 11 6	W. Kenrick.
ditto	10	3 5 9	ditto
ditto	12	4 15 0	H. Southern.
ditto	30	4 17 6	Vivian & Sons.

Sold on the 8th November.

Great Laxey	200	3 15 9	W. Kenrick.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 2d November.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Great Wh. Busy.	14 12 3 15	—	£ 779 19 5—	—

Sold on the 3d November.

Prosper Utd.	8 1 3 19	58 0 0	469 11 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1 16 2 8	45 10 0	83 4 0—	ditto

Sold on the 4th November.

Cornubia	4 4 3 1	63 0 0	266 19 10	Danbuz & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sold on the 8th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Laxey	120	£4 4 0	Pocket Nook Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 19, and sold at Swansea November 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	119	9⅞	£8 4 0	Chili ore	38	36¼	£31 3 6
ditto	101	9⅜	8 0 6	Leghorn	65	8⅝	7 6 0
ditto	111	9¾	8 2 6	ditto	48	8⅝	7 6 0
ditto	88	10	8 8 0	New Cornwall	44	19¾	17 1 6
ditto	80	10	8 7 6	British Reg...	35	23½	19 10 6
ditto	35	9⅜	8 1 6	Copper slag ..	6	7½	5 0 0
ditto	48	10⅞	9 3 6	Cronebane ..	25	2½	1 4 0
ditto	123	11½	9 8 0	ditto	14	3½	2 10 0
ditto	100	10¼	8 10 6	London ore ..	5	13⅝	11 15 6
Chili ore	76	15⅞	13 12 0	Tigrony	3	5½	3 18 0
ditto	76	16	13 13 0	Precipitate .	1	15½	12 5 6
ditto	39	35¾	30 11 6	Cronebane ..	1	15½	12 13 0
ditto	74	15⅞	13 13 0	Gwalia ore ..	1	29⅜	25 10 0
ditto	69	15½	13 4 0	ditto	1	36⅛	31 5 0
ditto	62	16	13 11 6	ditto	6	15½	12 17 6
ditto	38	36¼	30 18 6	Precipitate ..	3	58¾	49 0 0
ditto	57	15⅝	13 10 0	Australian ore	2	30⅞	26 1 6
ditto	52	15⅛	13 6 6	Kanmantoo ..	21	50¾	42 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	805	£6829	2 6	London ore	5	£ 58 17 6
Chili ore	581	9848	3 6	Tigrony	4	23 19 6
Leghorn	113	824	18 0	Cronebane	1	12 13 0
New Cornwall	44	751	6 0	Gwalia ore	8	134 0 0
British Regulus	35	683	7 6	Precipitate	3	147 0 0
Copper slag	6	30	0 0	Australian ore	2	52 3 0
Cronebane	39	65	0 0	Kanmantoo	21	895 2 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners	384½	£4046 17 0
Freeman and Co.	52	692 18 0
Grenfell and Sons	199	2189 16 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	86	2116 14 6
Vivian and Sons	307	2823 9 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	299	3257 3 6
Mason and Elkington	161½	1949 13 6
Bankart and Sons	101	2342 1 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	20	167 10 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	57	769 10 0
Total	1667	£20,355 13 0

NO SALE on Tuesday, the 29th of November.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅝	£ 8 12 6	£104 19 0
Foreign	19 1-16	16 5 0	97 4 0
Sale	14 7-16	£12 4 0	£100 4 6

Totals—British, 898; Foreign, 769=1667 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 10.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Margery	95	£2 8 0	East Rosewarne	31	£13 7 6
ditto	75	2 7 6	ditto	27	2 14 6
ditto	74	2 15 0	ditto	23	9 16 0
ditto	64	6 12 6	Treloweth	59	4 15 6
ditto	61	6 4 6	ditto	49	5 5 6
ditto	60	6 1 6	ditto	38	5 5 6
East Carn Brea	75	6 17 6	ditto	14	2 9 6
ditto	70	4 6 0	Par Consols	101	6 8 0
ditto	42	4 6 0	Tolvadden	45	2 19 6
ditto	38	6 3 6	ditto	44	4 4 6
ditto	33	3 16 0	ditto	3	16 11 6
ditto	32	6 19 9	Wheal Buller	64	1 18 0
ditto	31	6 8 6	ditto	22	4 14 6
Prosper United	90	1 17 6	Copper Hill	54	1 16 0
ditto	84	4 16 6	ditto	21	6 15 6
ditto	57	2 11 0	Boscaswell	70	5 15 6
ditto	52	4 11 0	New Rosewarne	69	6 14 0
ditto	27	2 16 0	Botallack	24	6 19 6
West Basset	65	5 13 6	ditto	20	6 18 0
ditto	56	10 5 0	Wheal Trannack	38	4 16 6
ditto	54	5 18 6	ditto	4	5 16 6
ditto	51	3 14 6	North Basset	40	3 17 6
ditto	28	12 5 0	Wheal Curtis	24	2 8 0
ditto	19	4 10 6	ditto	8	5 19 6
Levant	92	6 1 6	Wheal Unity Consols	11	2 13 6
ditto	68	6 13 0	ditto	7	6 11 0
ditto	28	1 8 6	Providence Mines	16	7 18 0
ditto	22	3 16 6	Wheal Emily Henrietta	12	4 7 0
East Rosewarne	50	9 10 0	Alfred Consols	10	4 15 9
ditto	32	7 15 0	Pembroke	2	2 13 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Margery	429	£1777	17 0	Boscaswell	70	£ 404 5 0
East Carn Brea	321	1779	13 0	New Rosewarne	69	462 6 0
Prosper United	310	1031	12 0	Botallack	44	305 8 0
West Basset	272	1881	15 6	Wheal Trannack	42	206 13 0
Levant	210	1135	3 0	North Basset	40	155 0 0
East Rosewarne	163	1436	12 0	Wheal Curtis	32	105 8 0
Treloweth	160	775	6 0	Wheal Unity Con.	18	75 5 6
Par Consols	101	646	8 0	Providence Mines	16	126 8 0
Tolvadden	92	369	10 0	Emily Henrietta	12	52 4 0
Wheal Buller	86	225	11 0	Alfred Consols	10	47 15 0
Copper Hill	75	239	9 6	Pembroke	2	5 6 0

Average Standard.....£121 10 0 | Average Produce 6⅛
Average Price per ton £5 3 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 2575 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 167 tons 5 cwts.
Amount of Money £13,244 15 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £119 5 0.—Average Produce 7
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £119 7 0.—Produce, 6⅞.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	361½	£2151 19 3
Freeman and Co.	153⅝	871 5 10
Grenfell and Sons	58⅝	365 2 10
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	313	1721 14 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	403½	2275 1 1
Mason and Elkington	294⅛	1710 12 0
Bankart and Sons	159	559 10 6
Copper Miners' Company	160½	729 6 0
Charles Lambert	244½	733 7 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	141⅛	994 15 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	151	330 10 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	134	761 11 0
Total	2575	£13,244 15 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2086—New Wheal Martha 594—Hingston Down 481—East Caradon 470—Marke Valley 430—Bedford United 178—Wheal Emma 172—East Russell 165—Wheal Friendship 144—Wheal Crebor 124—Wheal Arthur 109—Wheal Edward 68—Cargoll 60—Fursdon 30.—Total, 5111 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgated 561—Wheal Rose 560—South Caradon 451—Phœnix 366—North Treskerby 350—West Caradon 285—Great Wheal Busy 182—Boscawen 100—Wh. Poimear 93—Gonamena 89—North Downs 81—Holland 45—South Crinnis 42—East Downs 24—East Treskerby 10—Creegbrawse 8.—Total, 3247 tons.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Sir,—The weather from the 1st inst. to the present has been as foretold in my last letter—scarcely either wind or rain, only some light frosts during the last fortnight. For the future, to all appearance the present northerly and easterly winds will continue until about the 18th or 20th, and, with the exception of some light winds about the 14th, the weather will continue changeable, and the temperature variable, with frosts and fogs until about the 20th, with strong winds and gales from the 22d to the end of the month.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

26, *Throgmorton-street, Nov.* 11.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

We are compelled this week to defer our remarks on Mineral Bottom, Chiverton Valley, and other matters.

Notices to Correspondents.

LEAD QUOTATIONS.—"W. and Son" (Lea).—The prices of lead quoted in the Journal are those of the London market. What may be the prices of lead in the district in which Messrs. W.'s works are situated we cannot say; but in the London market the price of ordinary soft pig-lead is still 20*l.* 5*s.* per ton, but for large parcels business could have been done at 20*l.* With regard to the remarks in the *Manchester Guardian* we maintain that the quotations of metals given in the Journal are to be in every way relied upon, being those at which actual business is done, as ascertained by constant attendance upon the markets, and a close observation of all changes taking place therein. The price of pig-lead, in the list sent by W. and Son, is quoted as 20*l.* 5*s.*, the same as in the Journal; while the price of sheathing copper is quite wrong, being quoted at 98*l.* to 100*l.*, whereas business was repeatedly done at 96*l.* to 97*l.* Tough cake copper is also wrong—88*l.* to 90*l.*, instead of 85*l.* to 86*l.* The prices of Straits and Banca tin are also wrong; as well as Welsh iron in London. We may further remark that one of the leading brands, known as ordinary soft lead—namely, LB—is now 20*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Of course, quotations cannot be given to suit the convenience of any particular firms, but according to the real state of the market in London.

VARIEGATED CLAY.—Colours, white, red, and yellow. The owner will be obliged by any information as to its use.—Z.

THE SLATE TRADE.—In reply to "An Investor's" enquiry, in last week's Journal, I beg to inform him that the price for 24×12 best blues is 189*s.* per thousand; for 24×12 second blues, 147*s.* per thousand; for 24×12 third blues, 137*s.* per thousand; and for 24×12 best greens, 330*s.* per thousand. Any further information I can give I shall be glad to do so.—NORTH WALES SLATES.

GREAT WHEAL VOR—"A Shareholder."—The amount paid in dividends, as stated in our List at the back of the Journal (4*l.* 12*s.* per share), is correct. The apparent mistake arose from the mine being placed in the Progressive List in Sept., 1859, and the 5*s.* dividend, paid March 1, 1855, on 26,666 shares (the then number), omitted. When the mine resumed dividends, in March, 1861, it was again placed in the Dividend List, but the previous amount paid (then equal to 1*l.* per share on the reduced number, 5908) was lost sight of, and so continued until September of that year, when it was corrected by adding the 20*s.* to the amount.

HINGSTON DOWN.—In reply to "A Shareholder's" letter in last week's Journal, I beg to say if he will call at the office he will be able to satisfy himself that the balance in hand at the last meeting was retained for prudential motives.—T. B. LAWS: 50, *Threadneedle-street, London, Nov.* 11.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.—I have been much interested in the letters of your correspondent, Mr. John Jones, upon the formation of granite, and have been very much benefitted by the quotations given by him, with the authorities quoted from. I have thus been able fairly to follow him in his argument; I wish the one or two opponents he has had had been equally ready to cite and give authorities, as they must have been able to do if their assertions are correct,—that the theories propounded by the eminent men cited by John Jones are "the theories of bygone ages, theories known in this advancing age as fabulous." May I ask "A Practical" upon what authority he makes those sweeping charges; where are these new lights to be found? Will he name a single standard work, or work of any pretensions whatever, wherein John Jones's opinions are shown to be "fabulous?" I think a reply to these questions due to the many readers of the Journal, amongst whom there are scores who, like myself, are eager only to arrive at the truth, without respect to any preconceived notions. —W. J. MORGAN.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—In the report from this mine, published in last week's Journal, the produce of the ore from Crodo should have been from 1 to 1¼ ozs. of gold per ton, and not grammes.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

In connection with Metalliferous Mines, the mode of access and egress would appear, from the report of the Royal Commission, to be capable of much improvement. The ordinary way of descending and ascending by ladders is tedious in the extreme, and it appears that not only has it a very prejudicial effect upon the miners' health, but there are instances of three hours per day being wasted upon the ladders. Now, it will be at once seen that it would be positively advantageous to the mine adventurer, even considering the subject simply from a pecuniary point of view, and without regard to the health and welfare of the workman, to provide a more speedy and less laborious means of transit; for if the miner be contented with 1*l.* per week wages, he would even prefer occupying his time in breaking ground to wasting both time and strength in reaching his place of work.

The working miner feels even more than the adventurer, who provides the funds for developing the mine, the importance of the mine proving profitable, for whilst the adventurer knows that in case of failure the amount which he has invested will be lost, the working miner knows that his very existence depends upon the workings being continued, and that it is for mines alone that are likely to pay cost that capitalists will furnish funds. If the working miner can obtain 1*l.* worth of ore daily instead of 5*s.* worth, he will be but too glad to do so, and it is not unreasonable to ask the adventurers in return to provide him with the best means of access and egress, that he may reach his work in a fit state of body to perform it to the best advantage.

The witnesses examined upon this point of the enquiry were mostly men of great experience, and the general opinion seems to be that the man-engine could be cheaply introduced, and that, as well as improving the health of the miner, a positive pecuniary advantage attends its use. It may be that ladder-climbing alone is not particularly injurious, but combined with working in bad air the result is very apparent. Mr. CHRISTOPHER CHILDS considers that if a man had been working in bad air, and then had to climb, it would be most injurious. He hears of no disease among the agents incident to ladder-climbing, and he thought that, as a whole, if there has not been disease before they have become agents, by working in foul air as miners, a more healthy body of men could not be found. He arrived at the conclusion from that fact that ladder-climbing is not productive of disease. He admitted, however, that it aggravates disease very seriously in a diseased man. Mr. ANDREW KINGSTON, on the contrary, considers that the air cells of the bronchial tube become enlarged, so that the lungs are always full of air, but yet do not get their proper supply of fresh air. Capt. ROBERT DUNSTAN had thought of other plans than the man-engine as a substitute for ladders, but he did not think that any other plan would be applicable in Cornwall. He did not think that a man-engine would be too expensive for small mines—a man-engine could be employed very inexpensively. He had known men in West Cornwall who died on the ladders. They had come up to the top of the ladder and then dropped down dead suddenly, from disease of the heart brought on through climbing. He thought some mines were in such a condition that they ought to undergo an inspection.

As an instance of the economy of the man-engine, Capt. W. STEVENS stated that in the mine with which he was connected they were frequently obliged to pay 12*l.* per fm. for breaking ground which, when the man-engine was put to work, would be broken for 9*l.*, in consequence of the decrease of labour. Three men could now do the work of four. A man-engine for their mine cost about 2000*l.*, and he considered it a very profitable investment. Capts. T. TREVILLION, J. NANCE, R. H. WILLIAMS, F. BARRATT, and some others, seem to give a preference to the skip, or gig, as a substitute for ladders. It costs but a trifle more to draw with the skip than the kibble, and is is suggested that duplicate ropes might be used when the men are being drawn. The entire cost of drawing with the skip at Marriott's engine-shaft, South Wheal Frances, is 4¾d. per ton raised. Capt. JOSEPH COCK preferred the ladders to any other means of egress. He would prefer climbing from a mine of even 300 fathoms than coming up in a skip. But Captain COCK is almost the only witness examined who entertains such an opinion, and as the preponderance of the evidence is, therefore, entirely in favour of affording a less laborious system of ascending than ladders, it is to be hoped that before long the use of skips and man-engines will become general.

POPULAR MOTIVE POWER.

At the time of the International Exhibition of 1862, we alluded to an admirable little engine, of great value to those requiring a reliable motive power for a few hours daily or weekly, exhibited in the French department by Mr. Lenoir, of Paris; and, although comparatively little has since been heard of the machine in this country, its success has been so completely established on the Continent, that it may fairly be anticipated that ere long its use in England will become general. It should be thoroughly understood that the engine is not intended as a substitute for the steam-engine, but as a means of obtaining the equivalent of steam-power in cases where the use of steam could not be admitted. In outward appearance the Lenoir gas-engine does not differ widely from that of a horizontal steam-engine, but with the gas-engine the necessity for boiler and furnace, with the accompanying expense of stoker and fuel, does not exist—the power is generated within the cylinder itself, and as no more is generated than is actually required for the stroke to be made, there can be no waste whilst the engine is at work, and the expense will cease entirely the instant the engine is stopped. The cylinder has the necessary slide arrangements for admitting coal gas and atmospheric air in suitable proportions, and as soon as the charge has been received it is exploded by an electric spark, when the expansive force gives motion to the piston. The electric circuit is made and broken by the rotary action of the crank-shaft, and the cylinder has a water-jacket, in order that any excess of heat may be absorbed.

After lying some time in abeyance, the development of Mr. Lenoir's invention in this country has been undertaken, and will be energetically carried on by the Reading Ironworks Company, which, it will be remembered, purchased the business of the well-known firm of Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, and as the name is a guarantee for the character of the workmanship, no difficulty is likely to be experienced in introducing it. We have, during the past week, examined a small engine of ¼-horse power, which has been set to work at the London depôt, Cranbourn-street, and for excellency of finish and smoothness of working, it can scarcely be surpassed. From carefully-conducted experiments it has been ascertained that the average consumption of gas, as supplied by the gas companies, is 70 feet per horse-power per hour, which, taking the price at 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1000, would cost about 4*d.*; and it should be remembered that owing to the circumstance already referred to—that the expense of working continues only whilst the engine is at work—this 70 feet of gas would be the sole consumption, although the engine might be used six times for ten minutes each time during a day; the advantage of this, as compared with steam, where the fire would have to be kept up and attended to whether the engine were in use or idle, will be readily appreciated.

The gas-engine is at once simple, elegant in appearance, and efficient in working, whilst with regard to the only objection at all likely to be raised against it—that gas is not so safe as steam—it will suffice to state that the absolute safety of the Lenoir engine has already been publicly acknowledged by the highest authorities that could be demanded, since that engine was the only prime mover permitted by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, 1862, to generate its own power within the building; whilst in France, where hundreds of the machines are at work, the insurance companies require no notice of its being set to work on insured premises, and charge no additional premium. The Reading Ironworks Company propose to construct the machine in four sizes—from ¼-horse to 3-horse power—the price of which will vary from 55*l.* to 125*l.*, and these amounts include the electric apparatus connected with the machine, which will require only the gas to be turned into it to set it to work. An annual royalty of from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* is charged for the right to use the engine during the continuance of the patent; but even this may be commuted by a small immediate payment, so that both in first cost and after expenditure the engine will be one of the most economic ever introduced.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

A general meeting of the members of this Institute was held at the rooms of the Institute, Neville Hall, on Saturday. Mr. N. WOOD, President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the council, Messrs. Crone, Daglish, G. B. Forster, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Simpson were appointed a sub-committee, to obtain information and report to the next monthly meeting relative to a proposed meeting of the Institute in some distant locality.

The paper which stood first on the list for discussion was that "On the Manufacture of Iron in connection with the Durham and Northumberland Coal Field," by Mr. Isaac L. Bell. Mr. BELL, in reply to the President, stated that something like thirty new furnaces were in the course of being erected, but no change had taken place in the manufacture of iron since he wrote the paper. In one part allusion was made to the increased capacity of the furnaces which were then in course of erection. Messrs. Bell Brothers were building two 80 feet high and 20 feet in diameter—somewhat larger than those of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, who led the way in erecting furnaces of an unusual size.—The PRESIDENT enquired if the results were favourable?—Mr. BELL said he was not able as yet to speak of results. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, however, were going to build more of large size, which showed that they had found the results favourable.

The next paper for discussion was that on the Magnesian Limestone, by Messrs. DAGLISH and G. B. FORSTER.——The PRESIDENT remarked that the magnesian limestone, wherever it was found, rested on the coal measures, but there was considerable variation in different districts. In the eastern part of this district the coal measures thicken very much, and therefore the Hutton seam in that district lay at a considerable distance from the magnesian limestone. At Monkwearmouth, where the coal strata are thickest, the magnesian limestone is about 200 fathoms above the Hutton seam; whereas at the western extremity it does not lie above 50 or 60 fathoms above the Hutton seam. Throughout the whole of this district, wherever the magnesian limestone comes in contact with the coal measures, there are red beds.——Mr. FORSTER said these red beds, he considered, were portions of the coal measures, coloured by filtration from the upper strata, but he did not assert that they were red throughout: they were red in one place and blue in another.——Mr. HOWSE said there was one statement which he wished Mr. Forster would explain. It was this—"On diagram No. 4, it will be observed, that whilst at Monkwearmouth Pit the coal measure strata intervening between the magnesian limestone and the Hutton seam are 1500 feet, at Seaham 1100 feet, and at Castle Eden only 400 feet; so that at Castle Eden 1100 feet of coal measure strata have been denuded." He (Mr. Howse) required proof that 1100 feet have been denuded. He would not say that there had been no denudation, but no proof had been given of the denudation of the coal beds before the beds were deposited. He also objected to the filtration theory, as being untenable. He believed the colour was derived from the decomposition of particles of iron, and not from filtration.——Mr. BELL said he had always understood that that those beds of coal had been originally deposited in a horizontal plane, and that would apply not only to the Hutton seam, but to all the beds above it. If so, he did not see how they could escape from the inference that where these upper seams did not exist they must have been washed away.——Mr. HOWSE said he did not think that the coal beds had been deposited in a horizontal position.——Mr. FORSTER thought that strong proof existed of the beds having been deposited horizontally. He could show a seam of coal in the low main where the finest coal would be found gradually passing into coarse coal, and then into shale. This shale, in like manner with the coal, had the remains of fishes, which must have lived and died there. Did not that prove that this bed had been deposited horizontally?——Mr. HOWSE said it proved that there had been a lake or standing water over the coal seam alluded to——Mr. FORSTER said if it had been a lake the bed would have thicker in one part than in another.—— The PRESIDENT said if a special paper were brought before the meeting it would raise a discussion, and the question might be gone further into.

Messrs. Richardson and Bunning's report on the Experiments at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, on the use of Hartley coal in steam-ships of war, was then announced; after which the meeting separated.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The general meeting of members was held on Nov. 3, in the Lecture Theatre of the Midland Institute, Birmingham,—Mr. EDWARD A. COWPER (Vice-President) in the chair.

The first paper read was a "Description of a Coal-Cutting Machine," by Mr. THOMAS LEVICK, of Blaina Ironworks. A short account was given of the principal attempts previously made to work coal by machinery, which may be divided into reciprocating picks, sliding or planing picks, and rotary saws or cutters; but none of these have continued in practical use, the machines occupying too much space, or being too complicated for application in a coal mine. The first practically successful machine for cutting coal was that introduced two or three years ago at the West Ardsley Colliery, near Leeds, having a pick working on a vertical axis, and driven by a cylinder and piston worked by compressed air; the strokes of the pick are thus made in a horizontal plane, and the machine performs the operation of "holing" or undercutting the seam of coal, which is ordinarily effected by manual labour. In the machine forming the subject of the paper, the invention of Mr. J. G. Jones, of Blaina, the axis of the pick is carried in a revolving headstock, whereby the pick can be worked in any plane, either vertical, horizontal, or at any inclination; thus enabling the pick to cut the coal vertically in driving headings, and horizontally in holing, or in any inclined direction for working the dip or the rise when the seam of coal does not lie horizontally. The air-cylinder for working the pick is placed horizontal, and the piston-rod is attached to an arm on the axis carrying the pick; when the axis is rotated by means of the revolving headstock, the piston also turns in the cylinder with it, thus working the pick alike in every position to which the axis may be set. The slide-valve for admitting the compressed air into the cylinder is moved in one direction by a tappet struck by the piston; and in the other direction by a spring having a catch, which is liberated for each stroke of the pick by a treadle under the foot of the boy working the machine, who kneels on a small platform at the tail of the machine. The whole machine is mounted upon wheels running on the rails laid in the mine, and is advanced as the cutting progresses by a hand-wheel gearing into the carrying wheels; and by a second hand-wheel the axis of the pick is turned into the required position for working. The compressed air for working the machine is supplied from above ground by a steam-engine at the top of the pit, having the steam-cylinder and the air-compressing cylinder placed end to end on the same piston-rod, without crank or fly-wheel, the valve of the steam-cylinder being worked by tappets. The air-compressing cylinder is immersed in water, to carry off the heat developed in compressing the air. The exhaust air escaping from the coal-cutting machine after each stroke of the pick being fresh from the surface, and cooled by the expansion, aids in the ventilation of the pit, by supplying a quantity of pure and cool air at the place of working.

One of these machines is working at the High Royd Colliery, near Barnsley, and another has been put to work at the Oaks Colliery, in the same neighbourhood. The former, working under disadvantageous circumstances, and in the hardest coal in the district, holds from 90 to 100 yards per day of 10 hours, to the depth of from 3 to 3¼ ft., including stoppages; it thus accomplishes fully 20 times the work that a collier can do by hand in the same time. The machine at the Oaks Colliery holes at the rate of 14 to 15 yards per hour, to a depth of 3½ ft. The pressure of the air in both machines is about 35 lbs. per square inch. The width of the groove cut out by the pick is only about 2 in., and this is all the coal that is wasted in slack by the machine; whereas a collier requires to make a hole 10 in. wide or more at the face, the whole of which is converted into slack. The advantages of cutting coal by the machine are, therefore, that a large percentage of small coal is saved in the process of cutting, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of large coal that is got, and the cost of getting is diminished; also, the ventilation is improved, and the temperature is reduced at the working places, and on this account headings may be driven and ventilated with facility by the machine, enabling collieries to be opened and won to their outside boundaries in a much shorter time. Moreover the colliers are saved by the machine from the most perilous portion of their occupation—that of holing or undercutting the seam of coal, in which they are exposed to the risk of the large lump of coal breaking down without warning. The application of machinery to cutting coal gives another advantage of special importance, enabling the working to be carried into the deeper seams of coal, which lie at so high a temperature as to present serious difficulty in the way of performing the severe labour of cutting the coal by hand work. A working model of the machine was exhibited, showing the action of the pick in every plane in which it might be desired to cut.

The next paper was "On Puddling Iron by Machinery," by Mr. Henry Bennett, of Wombridge Ironworks, Shropshire. The importance of the application of machinery to diminish the severe labour of puddling iron by performing the merely mechanical process of stirring the iron has led to many attempts in that direction; and amongst others it has been attempted to make a rotary furnace for performing the entire operation by machinery. But not till laterly has any real success been attained, on account of the practical difficulties that are met with in applying machinery for the purpose, arising from the great heat to which any machinery in the furnace would be exposed, and from the necessity for not interfering with the draught of the furnace, while making the whole machinery simple and strong enough to stand the rough usage of the men employed. The design of the writer in applying machinery to the process of puddling iron has been, therefore, to adhere as closely as possible to the ordinary course of hand puddling, and to employ the machinery simply to aid the puddler by relieving him of the most laborious part of the work—namely, the stirring or working of the metal in the puddling-furnace. At the same time, the objects aimed at have been, by a more rapid and uninterrupted process of stirring the metal, to shorten the time of the puddling, thereby economising the fuel; to improve the quality of the iron, by rendering the process more uniform and perfect than with hard labour; and to increase the work of the furnace, by working larger charges than could be both puddled and balled up at one heat by hand labour alone. With the machine now described, the ordinary puddling tool, or "rabble," is worked backwards and forwards in the puddling furnace by a vertical arm outside the furnace, to which it is connected by a notch in the handle of the rabble, dropped loosely on a pin at the bottom of the arm. The arm is cottered at top into a horizontal slide bar, working backwards and forwards in a guide frame overhead; this is driven by a connecting rod from a long iron bar, which extends longitudinally over a whole row of puddling-furnaces, and has a longitudinal reciprocating motion given to it by a crank driven by the engine. The guide frame is centred on a vertical pin immediately over the door of the puddling-furnace, and is moved transversely from side to side with a slow traverse by a crank and worm-wheel, driven by a worm on a longitudinal shaft, extending over a series of puddling-furnaces, alongside the reciprocating bar. By this means the rabble, instead of moving backwards and forwards always in the same line, is worked successively over every part of the puddling-furnace, in lines radiating from the working hole in the door of the furnace, corresponding exactly to the action in hand-puddling. In a double furnace, with a door on each side, one of the machines is fixed over each door, and the two rabbles are made to be always working in different parts of the furnace, by the two traversing cranks of the guide frames overhead being set at right angles to each other. The whole of the machinery is kept clear above the furnace outside, and completely protected from the heat, and quite out of the way of the men; nothing being exposed to the heat except the rabble or puddling tool, the same as in hand puddling. The puddler changes the rabble from time to time as it gets heated, by simply lifting it off the pin on the working arm, and replacing it with a fresh tool, without stopping the machine; and when the iron begins to thicken, or is "coming to nature," he takes the opportunity of each change of tool to make a few strokes by hand, in order to collect the metal from the extreme sides of the furnace into the centre. When the iron is ready for balling up, the machinery is disconnected without stopping it, by merely knocking out the cotter which fixes the working arm in the slide bar; the arm then drops out, leaving the furnace-door entirely clear for the puddler to ball up the iron, without his being in any way inconvenienced by the machinery continuing at work overhead.

By the use of this machine, more work is put into the iron while it is in the boiling state that can be done by hand, the speed of working being one-half greater; and the working is kept up uninterruptedly, without any intervals of rest, such as in hand labour, during which the metal would remain stationary in the furnace. The double furnace worked from each side effects a great economy in the consumption of fuel, as compared with a single furnace; and puddles double the quantity of iron in the same time. With the machines at work at the Wombridge Ironworks, the consumption of coal in the double furnace, with a charge of 10 cwts., is only 17 cwts. of coal per ton of puddled bar, as compared with 28 cwts. per ton in the single furnace, with a charge of 5 cwts. The number of heats worked by the machine per turn of from nine to ten hours is six heats, of 5 cwts. each in the single furnace, and five heats of 10 cwts. each in the double furnace. A number of these machines are now in successful operation in various parts.

BLAKE'S STONE-BREAKING MACHINE.—A description of one of these machines, for some time in use for breaking limestone and ore at Kirkless Hall Ironworks, Wigan, was given in a paper by Mr. John Lancaster, included in the proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. In the discussion which followed it was stated by Mr. Lancaster that 3*d.* per ton covered all the expenses of breaking, but did not include carting the stone away. Mr. Marsden said that the machines were extensively used at granite quarries, breaking the granite chips for making roads, where the chips would otherwise be wasted, or would have to be broken by hand labour at a cost of 2*s.* per ton. Many of the machines were also employed for crushing emery stone for grinding; the new machine crushes the emery into the smallest pieces required for the grinding-mill, with only a very small quantity of flour. The machine was also used for crushing tin, copper, or gold ores, and was found to have advantages over the ordinary stamps employed for the purpose; for in stamping these ores the stamps knocked all the matrix into a pulverised mass, and the practice was for this whole mass of material to be taken from the stamps to the washing apparatus to remove the foreign matters mixed with it. With the new machine 75 per cent. of the foreign matter crushed could be picked out at once, by having a revolving table under the machine, with boys standing round it to pick the large pieces of stone off, leaving only 25 per cent. to be washed instead of the whole mass, since the action of the machine was to open the seams, and let the true metal go without pulverising. Mr. Lancaster, in reply to a question from Mr. Wilson Lloyd, said that the cost of 3*d.* per ton did not include any charge for interest on capital or depreciation. Mr. Wilson Lloyd did not see, that being the case, how a saving could be effected by the machine as compared with hand labour, because at their own works, at Wednesbury, limestone was broken by hand labour for 3¼*d.* per ton. Mr. Lancaster said that at his works the comparison was 7*d.* by hand labour to 3*d.* by the machine. Mr. Wilson Lloyd said that their limestone was broken down to 3-inch cubes. Mr. Lancaster observed that the larger size of the pieces broken by hand labour would make a great difference in the expense of breaking, for the cost of breaking stone by hand labour to so small a size as 1½ inch, was many times greater than in reducing it to 3 inches only. Mr. J. Ramsbottom had seen the machine at Kirkless Hall Works, and was much struck with the simplicity of its construction and its low cost, as well as its excellent action in breaking

the limestone and ore. Mr. E. A. Cowper had seen the machine at work in the North of England, and it appeared very effective. Mr. Marsden said that at Gateshead it had proved highly satisfactory for crushing pyrites.

REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR TRURO CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 9.—The cessation of the pressure—we might almost say panic—of the last month or so, which all experienced men must have seen would necessarily follow from the inflated speculation of the last two years in stocks and produce, being now apparent, and business of all kinds being seemingly likely to resume its regular and orderly course, it appears to me an appropriate time to take a general review of the present position of mining and metallurgical industry in these counties. This, I propose doing in your columns during the next two or three months.

However disagreeable the recent pressure may have been, I think everybody interested in sound business must have felt that its effect has been salutary. A very old proverb tells us the result of putting a beggar on horseback, and I know of no other comparison that at all gives an adequate idea of the result which follows from putting the set of men so appropriately named "hack directors and promoters," as a controlling power over large bodies of capital collected from the general public. If this is the case with ordinary companies, it is still more so in the case of mines. Respectable men, accustomed to conduct large concerns, and to have had an ample share of success, are not found to be extraordinarily elated by any accidental slice of luck. But with the small fry of promoters or adventurers the result is very different; for, being wholly unaccustomed to anything but a succession of miserable break downs, no sooner do they get—generally by a mere fluke—the most modest modicum of success, than they exaggerate it to the very skies. A good deal of their exaggeration, of course, they know perfectly well to have no further foundation than that fertile imagination which has been their only capital through life; but it would be unjust not to take into consideration the psychological effect of the most modest mining success upon a man whose career hitherto has been 25 years of dreary failure. In nine cases out of ten such a man loses his head, and by constant repetition of his fable comes more or less to believe it. At least this is the most charitable hypothesis, and it is one, besides, borne out by the fact that not one in a dozen of such men secure any ultimate benefit from the accidental successes that the extraordinary chances of mining sometimes throw into the lap of those to whom success, due merely to their own skill and industry, would have been unattainable.

When, by some caprice of fortune, an accidental mining success brings some of these men for a time to the surface, it becomes a trying period for those who have to deal with mines and mining as a legitimate commercial pursuit. For my part, I find it particularly trying. Let us suppose one of these chance discoveries made—a good discovery, worth 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* If such a discovery were made by any leading mining people—say by Messrs. Taylor—very little would be heard of it beyond the sphere of the lucky shareholders. A find that would give 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* profit, gained, not from the pocket of one man to another, but from Nature herself, becomes, of course, a matter of congratulation to all of us; but, in a rich country like England, it is scarcely a matter of any public importance. It is not necessary to cry it on the house tops, or to din it into the public ears from one end of these kingdoms to the other. Yet let such a find be made by any of the smaller hangers-on to mining, and very soon the whole country rings with it. Its value grows as quickly as a fungus: starting somewhere about the truth, it grows with bewildering rapidity to 100,000*l.*, 200,000*l.*, 300,000*l.*, 400,000*l.*, until at last it is described as of a value so great as to make us doubt whether it will not become beyond the power of numerical expression. And the wonder is, the higher the price of shares goes the higher, we are told, it will go. If the price is 5*l.* a share, we are told it is going to 7*l.*; if it is 7*l.*, we are told it is going to 15*l.*; and I almost believe that if it went to 150*l.*, we should be told it was going to 1000*l.* Now, although mining is, within certain well-understood limits, a matter of necessarily great uncertainty as to the future discoveries, the value of a *discovered* course of ore can fairly be estimated within tolerably narrow limits. The experience accumulated throughout the centuries during which Cornish mining has been in existence enables men who understand their business to give a very close money value to any discovery. Therefore, if such a discovery as I have above imagined were really made, its value—say 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*—would be as accurately known in mining circles in the county as the value of a railway is known in the Stock Exchange. When, consequently, we see, as we have seen several times recently—particularly in the case of East Caradon—mines run up to three or four times their value, it becomes to a man in my position a matter of the gravest embarrassment. I can say, and truly say, that the mine is a good one, and the discovery valuable; but if I stop there, when the mine is selling at two or three times its value, I find (from experience) my words of praise quoted to justify a further exaggeration of price; and I am thus made, however unconsciously and unwillingly, a tool for extracting money from innocent people. I am told "The price of a mine is no business of yours; speak of the mine as you find it, and let people judge of the money value for themselves; such is the usual practice in Cornwall, and why should you depart from it?" I have often enough followed this principle, and the doctrine it propounds is fair enough within certain limits; but I find from experience that when one comes to speak favourably of mines selling two or three times above their value, without making any reservation, he is held morally responsible by the people who purchase shares under the belief that, in speaking thus favourably, he approves of the mine as a whole, price and all. And, looking at the matter candidly, I cannot say that this view is an unfair one. Within any reasonable limit—within any possible limit of difference of opinion—of course the price of a mine is no business of mine; but when it comes to be exaggerated to that point of which East Caradon is a typical, but not solitary, instance, I really have only two courses open to me—to ignore such a mine altogether; or, in noticing it, to make some protest against its exaggerated price. But to ignore a mine that is in everyones mouth soon becomes impossible.

Now, it is just two years since I noticed the case of East Caradon, the shares of which were then selling at 5*5l.* If any of your readers happen to remember the first article in which I did this—or if they will take the trouble to refer back to it—I am certain they must admit that I did it as gently as possible. I did little more than predict that the existence of the mine would be "a short life and a merry one." When this mild notice drew down upon me the showers of abuse, which the least attentive of your readers must still vividly remember, I was compelled to enter into particulars which I would willingly have been spared; and I appealed to time for my justification. The three years I contemplated before asking for the decision of the public have not yet elapsed; but, while waiting the events of another year, I think the result up to the present time has more than justified all I originally said.

Now, as said before, the position of a person compelled to notice all prominent mines is a most trying and embarrassing one during a period of inflation and excitement, standing, as he does to a certain extent, between promoters and the brokers on one side, and the public on the other. I am not particularly thin-skinned, and, in any mining matter, I flatter myself that I am able to hold my ground against most people, and to give quite as much punishment as I am likely to receive. But a man cannot be always battling with a numerous, if not very influential, section of an interest with which he is intimately connected; therefore, until the system of inflation, which obtained a year or two ago, had been brought to its level by the recent depression, I had no alternative but to retire from your columns as a regular contributor, and to confine myself to a few occasional notices. I am now in a position, however—when things instead of being unduly inflated are, on the contrary, unduly depressed—to resume my task, without being under the necessity of differing with half the people I come across. Cornish mining has been tried in the fire of adversity, and has come out considerably purified by the process. Instead of most mines selling so much above their value as to entail certain loss upon everyone who came into them, they are now selling—with a few exceptions, of course—at prices so reduced that, on the contrary, the investor can scarcely do wrong in buying. Hence, in speaking of mines now, I may dwell upon their merits and prospects without those seemingly captious reserves which a couple of years ago I felt compelled to make, although they were as disagreeable to myself as they were distasteful to that large body of people—whether promoters, brokers, dealers, or investors—who, in every class of stock, are always interested in maintaining existing prices, no matter how unnatural such prices may be. Even the public, on whose behalf one has often to tell truths unpalatable to special interests, are never thankful at the time. They, after all, are the great holders of stock; and however much a man may know the truth and fairness of observations which may put down his stock, the author of such observations is not with him a popular character, at least at the time. A man who can "make things pleasant" is much more acceptable to the public who support the stock markets than one who tells disagreeable truths.

In speaking of Cornish mining, one first of all naturally turns to the greatest recent success in the county—WHEAL METAL, working under the name of GREAT WHEAL VOR. About six months ago I gave a couple of articles descriptive of this mine and its surrounding district; but that description scarcely holds good at the present moment, for since then the mine has improved in a remarkable manner, and is now, beyond all question, the richest tin mine seen in Cornwall within the present generation. There has been, as I have already pointed out, so much exaggeration of late with respect to a certain class of mines that I apprehend the public scarcely know what to believe when they are told that an almost unparalleled discovery has been made in Cornwall. Wolf has been so often cried that when it does come people refuse to believe it, and men very naturally ask themselves may not Wheal Metal be another East Caradon? That the great promises from the recent improvements at Wheal Metal are not quite appreciated as they should be, both with regard to that mine itself and their bearing on the whole district, is, I think, pretty evident. As far as we can judge at present this mine has not as yet nearly reached its height; indeed, judging from what we know of Old Wheal Vor, and the manner in which the tin is coming in in Wheal Metal, there is every reason to believe that the resources and value of the latter mine are not half developed. If this should turn out to be the case, and Wheal Metal continues to open out during the next year as it has during the past year, the effect—and the reasonable and natural effect—on the district will be such as has not been seen in Cornwall since the discoveries in the Buller and Basset district. It will put in evidence that persevering and judicious mining in the basin lying between the granite of the Wendron hills on the east, and the granite of the Tregonning and Godolphin hills on the west, may fairly be expected to give results, so far as tin is concerned, which cannot be hoped for in any other portion of the county; and which throw completely into the shade even the great mines skirting the north of Carn Brea. One great mine in a district does not prove much, for mining experience has shown us that Nature in some cases makes capricious deposits, which have no rule nor no surroundings; but when two great mines are found in a district, occurring under similar definite conditions, we are then in a position fairly to assume that where similar conditions occur in the neighbourhood similar results may be expected. Hence the importance of the discovery in Wheal Metal, not merely to the mine itself, but to the district surrounding it.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Nov. 10.—The Iron Trade here has rallied a little, and a better spirit prevails. The make of both pig metal, rails, bars, &c., continues to increase; this, of course, can excite no surprise, as the stocks held are light, still the general aspect of affairs ought to inculcate caution in further onward movements. The price of iron since the late rise is now at a comparatively low point, which proves conclusively that the increased make has produced a marked effect, which ought to retard a further greatly increased make; still the makers of iron here have nothing to fear as to price, as they can, without doubt, at present produce all kinds of iron as cheap as any other locality in the kingdom. But although the make of pig-iron is already large in the North of England, this is not the case as to the better kinds of bar-iron; it is, indeed, only lately that it has been produced here to any great extent, but a considerable increase in the make of plates, bars, and rails may be looked for in this district. At many of the large works both new and old preparations are making for this purpose, and it is in this direction that the greatest increase may in future be looked for, and not in the make of pig-iron. The Coal Trade continues as lately reported, and we have little new to say respecting it. The working of coal by machinery has made little progress here as yet, but preparations are making for the trial of Messrs. Neilson and Burdon's machine, which, it will be recollected, proceeds on the principle of cutting the coal by means of a saw, but some time must elapse before it can be got to work.

In reply to Mr. Shepherd's remarks in the Journal, I must state that my observations applied particularly to Northumberland and Durham, and the old state of things referred to was simply the time when, only a few years ago, we had no Union, either of masters or workmen, and, consequently, there was an open market for both parties, and the fair market value of both labour and coal was come at. This state of things is not only possible, but, in my opinion, highly probable to occur again, and the sooner the better for the peace and prosperity of all parties. It is perfectly clear that Unions fail to achieve the object aimed at by them; almost invariably the reason being that the objects sought to be attained are not warranted by the actual state of the trade in which they are organised, and it therefore follows that harm is generally the result of their operations. And with respect to any party or body of men fixing either the maximum or minimum price of any article, we cannot consider that such a proceeding can prove beneficial; we do not, indeed, conceive it possible that such an arrangement could be carried out. At present it is well known that although the prices of the staple produce of most districts is fixed at the trade meetings held, yet the prices so indicated are seldom rigidly adhered to, as merchants, after all, in their dealings consider their own interest and particular circumstances. The periodical fixing of prices, indeed, partakes a good deal of the nature of a farce.

"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, says:—"I regret to learn that Mr. Graham, of Shildon, the well-known colliery owner, died somewhat suddenly early on Friday morning. Mr. Graham had been the confidential viewer of Mr. Joseph Pease for a very great number of years, and was well known in connection with the Adelaide and other collieries in South Durham. He was a gentleman of great natural ability, and of considerable eminence as a practical viewer. With the exception of Mr. John Reay, of Wallsend, he was the last living representative of the great Northumberland pitmen of the old school. He was brought up as a trapper lad at Hartley old pit, and commenced work when he was between eight and nine years of age, helping to support his widowed mother, I believe. From thence he went to Hetton Colliery, where he became an officer on the pit, and afterwards he was induced to go to South Durham, to manage Mr. Joseph Pease's collieries, then in their infancy. From the particulars I have given above it will be inferred that Mr. Graham was a self-taught man; he was, and a remarkably well-taught man, too. Like George Stephenson, he was endowed with indomitable perseverance, and had a mathematical faculty of no mean order. He was a remarkable man, a thorough Northumbrian pitman—independent, self-contained, and manly. He was over 70 years of age, and, as I have said, was born at Hartley."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 10.—There is no special feature of change to report in connection with the trade of the district. The ironmasters are doing a considerable business, and the usual activity is evinced at the works. The American demand having fallen off so materially, it was believed by many that makers of railway iron would get short of orders, but this has by no means been the case. New markets have opened up, and, judging from the extension of railways in all parts of the world, it is evident that railway iron will be in increased demand for years to come. The Tin-plate Trade has not experienced any improvement, and quotations remain without any alteration. The colliers are on full time, both steam and house, and unmistakeable activity prevails. The quantity sent inland is still increasing, and, in fact, the colliery proprietors are unable to supply the home demand, owing to the inadequate railway facilities. The trade to Staffordshire, Birkenhead, and other Midland and Northern districts has been so recently developed that the railway companies have had no time to make the necessary preparations for so large a traffic. The export trade is moderately brisk, and there are now a good number of vessels waiting for cargoes at the different ports. Coasting freights are higher, and no reduction is expected to take place during the winter months. The negociations which have been going on for some time past in reference to the shipping of Aberdare coal at Newport have been brought to a successful issue, in so far as the Monmouthshire and Great Western Companies are concerned. These two companies have agreed to rates which will enable the collieriey proprietors to send their coal to Newport at precisely the same charge as the Taff Vale rates to Cardiff. It is intended to bring the coal down over the Aberdare branch of the Great Western, and thence by the Sirhowy and Monmouthshire lines; and, in order to carry out the arrangement, it only remains for the Sirhowy Company to accede to the terms of the other two companies.

The Old Forge Ironworks, Llanelly, the property of Mr. W. H. Nevill, are being considerably enlarged, and a new guide-mill is about to be built. When these extensions are completed some 50 or 60 additional hands will be employed.

Messrs. Oneslow and Co.'s new lead works, at Pembrey, are nearly completed, and it is expected they will be opened the first week in December. Mr. David Stringer, late of the Cambrian Lead Works, Llanelly has been appointed manager, and, when once the works are in operation, upwards of 100 hands will receive regular employment.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The returns of the coal and iron shipped during the month of October have just been published, and, upon the whole, show a moderately satisfactory state of things. The exports of coal were as follows:—

	Oct., 1864.	Oct., 1863.
Cardiff	Tons 120,713	Tons 150,446
Newport	26,390	19,920
Swansea	42,275	43,480
Llanelly	8,778	6,761

Coastwise, the shipments were as follows:—

	Oct., 1864.	Oct., 1863.
Cardiff	Tons 75,015	Tons 63,800
Newport	54,230	42,588
Swansea	26,613	17,187
Llanelly	—	—

From the above figures it will be seen that there was a large falling off in the exports at Cardiff as compared with September, caused, no doubt, in a great measure by the scarcity of tonnage. The coasting returns are satisfactory. Newport is the only port where there has been an increase in both the export and coasting trades: evidently the port is gradually regaining its lost position, and when once the facilities for bringing the Aberdare coal down are completed, there will, without doubt, be a still larger increase in the export trade. Swansea is progressing, although, from temporary causes, there was a slight decrease in the coal exports last month. The Llanelly returns also indicate progress, and a decided impulse is likely to be given to the trade of Llanelly and Swansea by the railway extensions which are now being constructed. Cardiff exported 7181 tons of iron against 9837 tons in the previous month, and Newport 7442 tons as compared with 4420 tons in September. The decrease at Cardiff arose through the great falling off in the shipments to America, and the increase at Newport is to be attributed to the large quantity sent to South American ports.

ELY MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited)—(*from a Correspondent*).—This company's colliery, at Gellygron, in the Ely Valley, has ceased working for several weeks. It is reported that there is an intention to sink to the lower veins in the property; and if this is carried out, there is no doubt that, with proper management, Gellygron could be made a valuable colliery.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 10.—The Iron Trade remains in a satisfactory state. The demand for rails is exceedingly active; and, as a larger number of new lines have been sanctioned during the late parliamentary session than usual in ordinary sessions, no doubt the enquiry for all kinds of railway ironwork will increase rather than diminish. We have a good enquiry for plates, but merchant bars, hoops, &c., are only in moderate request, and there are many complaints of underselling just now. The Steel Trade is rather more active, but the present period of the year is always duller, especially in the face of the coming Christmas. Speculative purchases are almost out of the question, and what is done is more for immediate requirements. Locomotive builders and machinists are very fully employed, as are also all parties employed in the make of railway rolling-stock. All the principal lines are ordering new stock to meet the increasing demands of trade, particularly minerals, and it is satisfactory to know that the mineral traffic on all the principal lines is greatly increasing. The Midland mineral traffic is likely to soon reach the enormous return of 10,000,000 tons unnually. The Coal Trade is brisker than has been known in these counties for several years past, and the orders which are being received from London and the Southern market are greatly in excess of former years. There is also a great demand for exportation. The cotton and woollen trades are also improving; and during the present week, in Lancashire alone, employment has been given for several thousand additional hands. The effect of the strike of colliers in South Yorkshire has been, as we have always predicted it would be, to introduce into the pits machinery for getting coals, and this is now actually the case. Several orders have been given for the coal-cutting machines. It is anticipated that they will be introduced into all the pits in South Yorkshire. There has been a desperate attempt to introduce several branches of the Coal Miners' Union into Derbyshire; but, though delegates from South Yorkshire have been scouring the district, the attempt has been futile. So long as the coalmasters continue to act in the same liberal way they have done in Derbyshire there is no probability of either Unions or strikes. The limited liability principle is extending itself throughout these counties, and there are at the present moment no less than seven old-established firms which are being placed under the provisions of this Act. The Clay Cross Company are making good progress with their new works at Pilsley, the new shaft having been got down to the extent of about 140 yards. Messrs. Bevan and Co.'s works are also progressing well at Wingfield, and there is every prospect of a good colliery, which will afford employment for a considerable number of men.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. M. P. Watt Boulton, of Tew Park, for improvements in obtaining motive-power from steam and serifform fluids and liquids; Mr. J. R. Crompton, of Elton, for improvements in embossing or indenting tissue or other paper with a pattern in imitation of laid water-marks or other designs; Messrs. Demas Ellis and Matthew Hillas, of Dudley Hall, Bradford, for improvements in weaving figured fabrics, and in arranging jacquard apparatus used therein; Mr. David Cullen, of Bolton, for improvements in the manufacture of oakum, which are also applicable to "teasing" wool, hair, or similar fibrous materials; Mr. G. Simpson, of Wood Mill, near Todmorden, for improvements in mechanism or apparatus for preventing accidents on railways; Messrs. J. M. and J. Stanley, of the Midland Works, Sheffield, for an improved method of blowing cupolas, blast-furnaces, refineries, smith's furnaces, refiner's smith's fires, and other furnaces.

The speculation in Derbyshire lead mines has literally gone out, and now it is seldom that anything is enquired for on the Stock Exchange in the form of lead mining stock. Bank and railway stocks are firm, but in nothing else is there anything doing.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 10.—The Iron Trade is decidedly quieter, the orders coming in are generally of small amount, and many of the leading makers are getting slack, and their works are in only partial operation. A dull trade until after Christmas appears probable, and almost certain. One of your correspondents alludes to the election of Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, and mentions three names of gentlemen from whom it is very probable that the future Chairman will be selected. He also strongly urges the desirability of making the election annual in future, instead of its being virtually for life, or during the pleasure of the gentleman holding it. There are many reasons why it is desirable that the election should be for a limited period, but it is very questionable whether an annual election is desirable. The idea of changing the Chairman every year, or every two years, is surely not seriously entertained by anyone; and if he were very frequently re-elected, that would come to be regarded a matter of course, and hence the object of periodical elections would be defeated. The office should certainly be held as long as that of a town councillor, which is three years, if not as long as that of an alderman, which is for six years, and the occurrence of the election would excite greater attention if it happened less frequently than if it took place at every fourth meeting, in which case it would be almost sure to become a formal reappointment.

Three men lost their lives on Saturday in the pumping shaft of a pit at Portobello, belonging to Messrs. H. Ward and Sons. The bottom clack of the pumping-engine required changing, and Isaiah Fletcher, the head engineer, 50 years of age, and John Price, aged 27, went down to do the work. Fletcher had changed the buckets a fortnight before, and there was then no suspicion of the existence of any deleterious gas. After being let down, the two men were heard at work for about 20 minutes, they then became silent, and after another hour or more assistance was sent for, and two men, Thomas Gough and Joseph Brown, attempted to descend, but after going for some distance they signalled to be drawn up, and said that the "fire stink" was so bad that the men must be dead. Means were then adopted to ventilate the shaft, by making a fire in another, and then Michael Collins went down, lashed to the "horse," and brought up the body of Fletcher. After this Thomas Boswell went down and fetched up Price's body. Afterwards an engineer, named Joseph Brown, went down with Collins, who was also an engineer, to finish the work, and Brown stated that after they had been at work for some time Collins said, "Hold, Joe, we must go up." Witness wished to do a little more work, but soon found that the foul air was affecting him also, and they prepared to return. Witness put the chain under Collins's arm, who got upon the horse, but he could not have finished fastening himself. Witness then got into the knot above Collins. They had got to the middle of the top lift, about 70 or 80 yards up, when witness felt a great jerk, and Collins fell off after calling out "Oh!" The jerk, he thought, must have resulted from the deceased striking against the stays. They were being drawn up fast, because it was feared on the bank that they might be overcome. He believed that if Collins had not jerked against the stays that he would have come up alive, for he seemed as well as witness when he left the bottom; but he (witness) was insensible when he got to the top, and had to be carried away. It was afterwards found that Collins was dead, his head was dreadfully fractured, and he had been caught on a stay about 20 yards from the bottom. It was proved in evidence that Fletcher had perceived smoke or steam in the shaft on the day previous to the accident when he was down, and he made the remark that he had never noticed anything like it before, and that it made him feel sick and ill, so that he could not eat his supper. To one witness he described is as like wood burning; but though he said it was not fit to go down, he took no means to ventilate the shaft before going down, and did not communicate the presence even of the gas to the manager.—Mr. Parton, the manager, deposed that he went to the shaft at half-past eleven on Saturday evening, and then heard the men tapping. He noticed a rather musty smell, but heard nothing said about "fire-stink," or anything of the sort. Had there been any reason for anticipating the presence of "fire-stink," it would have been most improper for any one to descend. The witness said he had been in "fire-stink" once, and the sensation it produced was like going to sleep, and he was carried away insensible. He said he told the banksman to be particular and mind the signals, as the men were down so low. He attributed the presence of "fire-stink" on this occasion to the fact that some adjacent measures were burning in the old workings, from which there was an opening to the shaft in question. It was proved that candles burnt well in the shaft, and Mr. Parton stated they would burn well in that gas, whilst it would soon be fatal to animal life. The wire with which to signal was close to where the two first deceased men were found sitting. Mr. Parton stated, in answer to Mr. Baker, the Mines Inspector, that up to seven months ago the work used to be done at the top lift, where the air was clear. There it would take half a day to do the work. The bucket was changed once a fortnight. Seven months ago Fletcher asked him to permit the clack to be changed down at the door, and when Fletcher, by putting down a candle, showed him that the pit was clear, he allowed him to do as he wished. On this occasion he cautioned Fletcher that he must not go down to change the clack at the door unless he repeated the test of the candle, and Fletcher said he would do so. Mr. Baker said that he was of opinion that the two deceased men were killed by sulphuretted hydrogen in combination with other gases issuing from the pyrites, &c., in the mine on fire at the pit in question; and that large quantities of pyrites exist in the "new mine" and fire-clay coals of that neighbourhood, which, in a state of combustion, produce a noxious vapour usually termed "fire-stink;" but fatal accidents were very rarely caused by it in the district. He then proceeded to explain that, doubtless the gas was generally present in what the colliers termed "white damp," and that it ultimately destroyed life, though the candle continues

to burn well in it. The candle did not indicate its presence; the workmen only detected it by its penetrating and disagreeable smell, and by their feelings—such as spasm in the throat, a sort of catching of the breath, coughing, and pressure on the chest, which increased. These would be sufficient indications for the workmen to retire. He thought the shaft should have been ventilated before the work was done. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and accompanied their verdict with an expression of opinion that no ground bailiff should allow the "cisck" to be changed at any other spot than that which was properly ventilated—either by artificial means or by the aid of other workings; and they conceived that on this occasion the deceased Fletcher was very much to blame for not having reported that the air was bad on the Friday night, and for not having adopted means accordingly. It seems most extraordinary that after the deaths of three men the pumps should not have been raised to do the repairs at the top lift, which would have served to save the life of poor colliers.

Silas Nock, from whom a letter from the *Daily Post* was inserted in last week's *Mining Journal*, has since replied to it, and attributed his absence from work on the occasion in question to his suffering from "over-exertion," and he denies that he is an idle man.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

We are now in a position to state the imports and exports of iron and steel into and from Belgium during the first nine months of the last three years. First with regard to imports, the figures stand thus:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Iron minerals.....Tons	157,123	124,270	80,133
Rough pig	6,490	5,996	2,850
Unworked steel	1,686	1,347	1,415
Worked steel	480	408	368
The exports, which absorb more space, stand as follows:—			
Rough pig—England	5,727	22	55
" Low Countries	1,015	429	1,280
" Elsewhere	15,334	16,971	25,195
Iron minerals	144,173	165,647	153,500
Nails	9,736	9,608	9,216
Wire	1,179	477	1,076
Rails—Sweden	200	30	355
" Low Countries	14,547	2,775	1,861
" England	1,338	—	—
" France	1,384	3,323	13,915
" Spain	27,223	15,170	6,367
" Italy	2,916	7,493	2,725
" Roman States	610	3,180	—
" Elsewhere	10,666	2,247	6,255
Plates—Russia	514	324	1,200
" Low Countries	3,127	838	587
" England	1,778	—	1
" France	6,612	4,958	3,153
" Elsewhere	1,761	1,165	1,570

The total exports of rails from Belgium in the nine months ending Sept. 30 were thus 54,884 tons, against 34,279 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1863, and 31,478 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1862. These figures show how very greatly the demand for Belgian rails has increased during the last two years. The total exports of plates from Belgium amounted in the nine months ending Sept. 30 to 13,793 tons, against 7186 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1863, and 6511 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1862. The position of the Belgian metallurgical market is, on the whole, satisfactory, as may be readily anticipated from the figures which we have summarised Great activity prevails in the rolling-mills which produce rails, and which are not able to accept an order of any importance if the date of delivery is not very remote,—at any rate, if a delay of several months is not accorded. New contracts—and among others one for Russia—have been refused because they did not present this condition of delay. Prices are very well supported. As regards the interior, the last adjudications show that works have raised their tariffs; and as regards the exterior, the orders offered are sufficiently numerous to enable a selection to be made among them, as it is not necessary to accept, with the sole object of maintaining activity in works, contracts not presenting favourable conditions as to prices. For the rest, it is difficult to determine quotations in connection with the export trade, as the place of destination, the mode of payment, and other conditions, render the scale of prices very variable, while the profit which a contract leaves to works is sometimes very doubtful when accounts come to be adjusted. A Charlerol letter states that a certain stagnation is noted at that centre as regards merchants' iron. It is true that usually at this period of the year warehouses have supplies and diminish the orders which they give out; at the same time, as the check has now made itself felt more roughly than usual, it is referred more or less to the prolonged financial crisis which extends over the whole world. Notwithstanding the diminution of import duties which took place Oct. 1, 1864, as regards iron entering France, the business relations which Belgium maintains with that empire have not at present been extended. This does not apply, however, to Belgian refining pig, which since Oct. 1 has been in more demand upon the French markets; the moderate prices current have facilitated this increase of business with France. The Charlerol letter proceeds:—"Casting pig continues to have different prices—thus, while No. 5 sells at 3*l.* 14s. at Charlerol; at other points it makes 3*l.* 16s., and 3*l.* 18s. per ton; everything depends on the quality, and especially the speciality of the product. It is this double character which distinguishes our casting pig, and which maintains it on the Flemish market, notwithstanding the low price of English marks. There is nothing new in rails, and some fears are entertained that great railway enterprises will be adversely affected by the financial crisis which prevails with so much intensity at London," but of which we may hope that we have seen the worst. The writer continues:—"The industrial world follows also with profound interest what is passing in America. The nomination of the President—will it involve peace or continuation of war? If the first hypothesis is realised, several of our great industries will experience a very happy influence in consequence. Rough iron, very scarce some time since, is now offered; it is quoted generally at 5*l.* 2s. to 5*l.* 8s. per ton, according to numbers. But consumers hold themselves on the reserve, because the putting in activity is announced of 18 new puddling furnaces in the basin of Liége, 12 at Ougrée, and six elsewhere. The rolling-mill of MM. Gustave Dumont et Cie, at Châtelineau, will be soon extended by two trains for plates, and an engine of 120-horse power. This establishment will be directed by M. Emile Dumont, who has just given in his resignation as director of the rolling mill of the Châtelineau works. M. Wilmar has also just resigned his office as director of the rolling-mill of MM. de Dorlodot at Châtelineau, to create, it appears, an establishment of the same kind. The new company is already, it seems, quite formed. At no period has capital flowed in so freely for the creation of new metallurgical enterprises in Belgium. The only embarrassment which those who create them experience is the selection of their associates. This fact affords an idea or the financial resources which the Charlerol district possesses, and what will be its position when all the rich families who still hold aloof from the industrial movement embark in business affairs?" During the first nine months of 1864 the exports of coal from Belgium amounted to 2,239,818 tons, and the deliveries of coke to 326,243 tons. The combined deliveries of coal and coke to Sept. 30, 1864, were thus 2,566,061 tons; while during the same period of 1863 the exports were 2,334,896 tons. If we examine the countries to which deliveries have been made we shall see that the outlet of France has made progress as compared with last year, but the competition which Belgian producers have to sustain on this market renders it very difficult to maintain prices. To the Zollverein only a small quantity of coal is now sent; on the other hand, the quantity of coke exported to this district has greatly increased. At Charlerol the situation of the coal trade has improved of late; the demand is active, and mention is made of some important contracts which have been concluded at better rates than those agreed to some weeks since. At the same time, the orders received are not in excess of what is strictly necessary to meet the current consumption of the present season of the year. The orders for Paris would, probably, be more numerous but for the dearness of freights. At Mons deliveries have increased, and stocks have been, consequently, reduced; no great quantity of coal has, however, been sent into the east of France, because freights are too high.

With regard to the foreign copper markets, we may note that Chilian has been a little better held at Havre, the last quoted price being 85*l.* to 86*l.* per ton; other descriptions of copper remained neglected. The news from Paris is not very favourable, there being little demand, notwithstanding the low price of the article; English was quoted 90*l.*, and Chilian 89*l.* per ton, other descriptions without variation. There is complete stagnation in affairs at Berlin, the majority of the orders received cannot be executed, in consequence of the too low limits of the offers made; quotations have experienced no change. There has been scarcely any business at Cologne, and prices have been nominal. At Hamburg, prices have experienced no change, and affairs are very quiet. At Stettin the same rates have prevailed, and some parcels have been dealt in to meet the requirements of consumption. Tin has fallen in the Dutch market from 59¼ fls. to 59 fls., at which price rather important purchases could be made, but the demand is at present insignificant. Correspondence from Amsterdam, in summing up the position of Banca tin on that market during the past month, attributes the unfavourable position of that metal to the monetary crisis, and does not anticipate at present a favourable revival. Annexed is a comparative table of the deliveries and stock during the first ten months of the last five years:—

Month.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
January .....Blocks	6,693	4,123	5,105	9,335	5,165
February	6,725	10,137	8,465	8,665	9,190
March	4,958	9,500	4,335	7,650	6,085
April	6,530	9,188	6,766	5,688	6,377
May	6,515	4,550	9,400	4,760	6,443
June	9,115	6,820	4,550	9,172	9,828
July	38,536	29,344	34,400	14,757	28,851
August	30,000	46,731	30,637	29,764	30,637
September	12,430	12,261	12,119	5,455	13,950
October	6,720	7,067	12,332	6,816	9,600
Total	128,222	139,719	128,209	101,010	147,109
Stock, Oct. 31	84,352	24,683	80,955	87,820	75,350

Account must also be taken of the unsold stock of the Society of Commerce, which amounted, Oct. 31, 1864, to 47,185 blocks, against 39,393 blocks at the corresponding date of 1863, 55,805 blocks at the corresponding date of 1862, 43,038 blocks at the corresponding date of 1861, and 45,301 blocks at the corresponding date of 1860. Scarcely any affair worth mentioning has occurred in zinc at Paris. Banca has fallen 1*l.* per ton, and is quoted 105*l.*, while Detroit and English make 102*l.* per ton. The various qualities of tin remain neglected on the German markets, and purchases are only made to meet the most strict requirements of consumption. Rough French lead has made 20*l.* 4s. per ton at Paris, and Spanish has brought 22*l.* 8s. per ton; little business has, however, been done at these rates. At Rotterdam, Stolberg and Eschweiler have been quoted at 11¾ fls., and various marks of German have made 11¼ fls. Prices have been sustained at Berlin, and there has been some demand to meet consumptive wants. The Hamburg market has remained without movement, and purchases are only made to meet the strictest requirements. There has been some demand at Stettin; the Cologne market has remained, however, without animation, and quotations have been nominal. Some little animation in zinc has appeared at Hamburg, purchasers displaying more confidence. The Breslau market has remained inactive, notwithstanding the less unfavourable advices from Hamburg and London. At Paris, rough Silesian has fallen 16s. per ton, and is now quoted at 23*l.* 4s. per ton. The other zinc markets have been quiet, and have not presented much business.

With regard to the French iron trade, it may be stated that the sales of wood cut this year in the forests of the State, of communes, and of public establishments are almost everywhere terminated. The average price of charcoal will be 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cubic metre; it is 9s. 6d. per cubic metre for ordinary charcoal, and 11s. for superior. These prices, under ordinary circumstances, would be favourable to the blast-furnaces of the St. Dizier group, but in the present state of affairs they will not leave much profit to ironmasters, having regard to the probable future quotations of charcoal-made pig. Thus prices are very low, and there is no chance of any serious improvement in presence of the continually increasing employment of coke-made pig, which will gradually lead to the complete transformation of metallurgical industry in the Champagne group? Purchases have been made with a view to a production of 4*l.* 8s. per ton, and the question is anxiously debated what will be the price of charcoal-made pig in September, 1865. At present the quotation, without much business, is 4*l.* 12s. to 4*l.* 14s. per ton. A contract for mixed pig has been concluded, but the price has not transpired. A lot of coke-made pig has realised 3*l.* 12s. per ton.

From Germany we learn that the Bergisch Mines and Forges Company is about to construct 44 new coke furnaces. All branches of siderurgical industry are improving in Germany, and that country, which used to seek abroad almost all the iron required for its home consumption, is now actually carrying its products into distant countries. Thus the Saarbruck Forges Company is completing an important contract for rails for Egypt. The Frederic William Mines and Iron works Company, at Mulheim, on the Ruhr, is distributing a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. The Dillingen Forges Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., besides increasing its reserves.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF MINES—REPORT—No. II.

Access and Egress.—The question which next claims attention is the mode by which the miners descend into and ascend out of the mines. In Cornwall and Devonshire the almost universal method of descent and ascent is by means of ladders, and this mode of transit obviously causes a great waste of time and strength to the miner, who in many cases works at a depth of from 200 to 280 fathoms, or from 1200 to 1680 feet, below the surface. There are mines in which not less than three hours are expended by the miner in going to and returning from his work. Thus, not only is the time which the workman can bestow upon his labour considerably curtailed, but even during that reduced time there is a diminution of power. Where the mine is very deep and the descent is by ladders, the older, and, consequently, more experienced, workmen are not able to go down to the lowest levels, and the proprietors are of necessity driven to employ young and less expert miners. But apart from all views of the interest of the employer, and looking solely to the effect produced upon the workmen, this subject affords ground for grave consideration. Many of the miners live at a considerable distance from the mine, and have daily to work, in all weathers, two, three, and even four, miles to and from their work, so that the wear and tear caused by the additional task of climbing the ladders makes slow but certain inroads upon their physical powers. But it is not the fatigue alone which is prejudicial to the miner. The ascent of so many fathoms by means of ladders, some of which are perpendicular, and few of which are much inclined, increases the action of the heart, and the men arrive at the surface in a state of exhaustion so great that the young men alone can stand it. In this state of heat and exhaustion, exposed to the wet and keen blasts of the Cornish hills, they have frequently to walk a considerable distance to the place where they change their clothes, and these, in many cases, they find still wet, and sometimes even frozen. Besides these, there are other grounds of objection to the ladders. Falling from them is a frequent cause of injury to the miner; but the fatal results of such accidents might to a large extent be prevented by the general adoption of the practice in use in well-ordered mines of soliaring over the space at the bottom of each ladder at intervals not exceeding 4 fathoms, leaving only a man-hole for the passage of the miner. Some mechanical means of conveyance into the mine would not only add to the hours devoted to remunerative labour, but would also carry the workman fresh to his work with powers unimpaired. In some Cornish mines a contrivance for taking down and bringing up the men has been adopted, called a man-engine. This consists of a rod about a foot and a half square, down one side of which there is a series of small platforms, just large enough for a man to stand upon. Put in motion by an engine, it moves slowly up and down, and the men step from the platform on the rod to corresponding platforms at the side of the shaft until they arrive at the bottom. This is, no doubt, an easy method of descending and ascending; but it may be questioned whether it is the safest, caution and vigilance being required on the part of the men in stepping from one platform to the other at the exact time. This is especially the case with regard to the double man-engine, where there are two moving rods with platforms attached. At a few mines in Cornwall another method is resorted to. The men descend in what is called a skip, which is a square oblong vessel of iron, having a door at the bottom, which, when closed, is secured by a strong bolt. The skip is also used for drawing up the ore and refuse.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of mines has engaged our earnest attention. An improvement in this respect appears from the evidence to have taken place within the last twenty or thirty years. Notwithstanding that the mines have been much more extensively worked, yet, by increasing the number and enlarging the dimensions of the various shafts, winzes, rises, levels, and cross-cuts, greater circulation of air has been obtained. Still the ventilation is oftentimes very imperfect, and the health of the men suffers considerably from their breathing an atmosphere deficient in oxygen, and impregnated with carbonic acid gas and other impurities. We feit that it was of the greatest importance that the character of the air of the mines should be accurately ascertained, and with this object we employed Dr. A. S. Taylor, Dr. Angus Smith, and Dr. Bernays to analyse specimens of air obtained in different mines and under various circumstances. The following are some of the principal points mentioned by those gentlemen; but their reports are so minute and so replete with valuable information of a scientific character that we have found it impossible with justice to them to give a satisfactory analysis of the results of their labours within the limits of this report. In an appendix the reports of Dr. Taylor, Dr. A. Smith, and Dr. Bernays are given *in extenso*. They deserve the attentive consideration of all who are interested in this important branch of the enquiry.

The test for detecting the impurity of the air, which is relied upon in all districts by miners and mine-agents, is the greater or less freedom with which the candles burn. This test, however, is a very imperfect one. Dr. Taylor states that it is altogether fallacious; and Dr. Angus Smith says that, although the candle test is capable of detecting exceedingly bad air, it is unequal to the indication of impurities to the extent required for the protection of health, and begets confidence where danger exists. Dr. Angus Smith analysed no less than 328 samples of air from mines in different parts of England and Wales, comprising all the tubes of air hermetically sealed in the mines which were not damaged by leakage or breakage; and the following is a summary (drawn up for the Commission) by Dr. Smith of some of the results which he obtained:—He divided the specimens of air he analysed into three classes, employing the proportion of oxygen found, not as the cause, but as the indication of their quality. Air containing 20·9 per cent. of oxygen he considered normal, less than that proportion impure, and less than 20·6 per cent. as exceedingly bad. According to this classification, he found that 35 or 10·65 per cent. of the specimens normal, or nearly so; 81 or 24·69 per cent. impure; and 212 or 64·63 per cent. exceedingly bad. It appears from the table of analyses contained in Dr. Smith's report that 87 of the 328 samples of air examined by him contained less than 20 per cent. of oxygen, and that of these 11 contained less than 19 per cent., and that in one instance the proportion was so low as 18·27 per cent., and that some of the worst air escaped examination from the candles burning so imperfectly that it was impossible to seal the tubes by the blow-pipe. He remarks that, bad as the specimens may appear, the character given to the air of mines by these analyses is yet superior to what has been hitherto given by analysts, such as Mr. Hunt and Mr. Moyle, and perhaps for this reason, that former analysts took the air from places selected for the purpose; in the present case it has been taken indiscriminately, and in such quantities as to represent fairly the condition of the atmosphere of the whole range of mines in the country. To make the importance of his observations more clearly understood, Dr. Smith has made estimates of the amount of oxygen in the air under the following different circumstances:—

	Per cent.
On a fresh cool evening, in a suburb of Manchester, in wet weather, the proportion of oxygen was	20·98 and 20·96
In the outer circle of same city	20·947
At the back of the house	20·936
In fog and frost	20·91
In a sitting-room which felt somewhat close	20·89
In a small room with petroleum lamp, well ventilated	20·84
Ditto ditto, after six hours	20·83
In the pit of a theatre, at 11·30 P.M.	20·74
In the gallery of a theatre, at 10·30 P.M.	20·63
In large cavities in mines (average)	20·77
In currents "	20·68
Under shafts "	20·424
In sumps "	20·14
In the worst specimen examined	18·2

Of the samples of air from different mines in Cornwall and Devon analysed by Dr. Smith, 142 in number, a very large proportion will be found to have been very defective. Thus, only 17 or 11·97 per cent. were found to contain the normal proportion of oxygen; 38 or 26·76 per cent. were impure; and 87 or 61·20 per cent. were extremely bad. The amount of oxygen was, in one sample, as low as 18·67 per cent., while the carbonic acid attained in another the high proportion of 2·26 per cent. Dr. Smith has described different methods by which, in his opinion, the amount of carbonic acid, and thereby the state of the ventilation, in the mines can be easily tested. One of them he considers simple enough to be put into the hands of working men. Dr. Bernays has been engaged in similar investigations, and from his report it will be seen that of 42 samples of air, obtained in various mines and under different circumstances, there are very few which did not contain a proportion of carbonic acid considerably in excess of that which occurs in pure air. The proportion varied from 0·044—an amount not materially above the normal standard (0·035 per cent. by volume)—to 0·527, 0·588, 0·63, 0·846. At one time Dr. Bernays notices that he spent the working portion of three days underground, and found the air, except in ends and stopes and soon after blasting, almost free from impurities, and that in the 254 fm. level particularly good, proving the efficacy of ventilation by means of an upcast and downcast shaft. It should be observed that the state of the air in the mines is materially affected by the condition of the external atmosphere and the season of the year. Dr. Bernays' visit to Cornwall was at Christmas, while the specimens forwarded from the North were collected in summer, and this circumstance may in part explain the difference in the results of analyses of the different specimens. The observations of Dr. Smith and Dr. Bernays fully show that deleterious air occurs in all mines, to a greater or less degree, although the fact may not be apparent to the senses, and the agents may be satisfied that the ventilation is good. The air of mines, besides being thus frequently deficient in oxygen, and containing an excess of carbonic acid gas, is also often more or less impregnated with other impurities. In dry mines dust arises from boring or the use of the pick, and where the rock is hard it is necessary to blast it, and the smoke proceeding from the gunpowder used in the process adds its quota of impurity, especially where it is tardy in its escape.* Each man is lighted at his work by a candle, which burning badly, from deficiency of air or being composed of inferior materials, often throws off a thick, stifling effluvium, and, together with the breath of the men, consumes oxygen and gives out carbonic acid gas. To these extraneous causes must be added in some instances the natural presence of carbonic acid gas. The secretions thrown off from the bodies of the men when working hard and perspiring further increase the closeness of the atmosphere. It is evident, therefore, that, unless there be a free current of air through the different parts of mines, the atmosphere which the men have to breathe must be extremely deleterious. When an end is 50 or more fathoms from any draught the difficulty of furnishing an adequate supply of fresh air to the men who are driving it becomes very great, and this difficulty is further increased by the culpable negligence of the men or that of the agents (whose business it is to see that the men do not neglect their duty), in allowing heaps of ore or "deads" to remain in the levels, which choke them up and injuriously interfere with the circulation of air. It should, however, be mentioned that all the men employed in mines do not suffer equally from the defective ventilation. There are two classes of workmen, called tutworkmen and tributers. The former contract at so much a fathom to drive the levels, sink shafts, and put in rises and winzes. The latter neither drive nor sink, but are employed in getting out the ore from the levels ventilated and partially explored by the tutworkmen, and they are paid so much in the pound of the market value of the ore which they bring to the surface when sold. The prospect of gain may induce the tributer to overwork himself; but it is obvious that the occupation of the tutworkman is more unhealthy, as he is more frequently employed where the air is noxious. He has to cut new ways through the rock, and he often labours at such a distance from any shaft or winze that the air coming down these channels does not reach him. Not only have the men to breathe impure air, in consequence of defective ventilation, but from the same cause in many of the workings the temperature is very high. In most of the deep mines there are workings which are naturally warm, and in some the heat is so oppressive that the miner is compelled to work nearly naked, and to have water thrown over him, and even then he can only continue his labour for a very short space of time. In several mines the temperature is from 80° to 90° Fahr., and in one as high as 110°, and men have been known to have lost 8 lbs. or 10 lbs. in weight at the conclusion of their day's work. A continuance of labour in such an atmosphere must have an injurious effect on the constitution of the miner, and make him more susceptible to the effects of the cold draughts in other parts of the mine or at the surface. Indeed, as has been remarked, the medical gentlemen ascribe much of the sickness which they found among the miners to the effect of exposure to cold when the men are exhausted by working in warm places, and especially where the air is impure. The agents have devised various means for promoting circulation and conveying fresh air to the ends, although they trust principally to natural ventilation by adits and shafts, which may be upcast or downcast, and occasionally without any perceptible circulation of air, according to the state of the weather. One of these means is a square wooden pipe, which is carried along the top of the level; and another is a wooden floor, or sollar, about 6 in. from the bottom, in or under which the air passes. No doubt these means may to some extent answer the purpose of promoting the circulation of air, but wood is absorbent and likely to decay, in which condition it vitiates the air, and if used as a floor is difficult to keep air-tight, and apt to give way. Sometimes the fresh air is forced through a pipe or box of wood, iron, or zinc, by a fan worked by the engine, by water-power, or by a boy. In the latter case the continued efforts of the boy cannot be relied on, therefore the hand-machine is sometimes placed near where the men are working, which has the advantage of enabling them to see that the boy does not neglect his duty. In this position the air is drawn in from a distance, but the machine is generally fixed some way off, in which case the air is driven, and the boy, being out of sight, is apt to become idle at his post. A careful selection of position for the machine is necessary to ensure the distribution of pure air. The water-blast consists of a vertical tube, filled with water from the surface, and of a small horizontal pipe at the lower end, through which a jet escapes, which drives a stream of air into a box; the water flows down to lower levels, and the air is driven through a pipe to the close end, or the place required. The quality of air is that of the air at the place where the jet escapes; the quantity may be estimated from the rate of the current and the size of the pipe. The apparatus is inexpensive, and the working cost is that of the power used to lift the water back to the surface.

[*To be continued in next week's Journal.*]

* Experiments are in progress for testing the value of gun-cotton as a substitute for gunpowder in mining operations.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINERS.

The Third Conference of Delegates and the Council of the National Association of Miners was commenced at the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, on Wednesday, and continued during the week. The object of the association is to secure an improvement in the Mine Inspection Act, to provide for the education of the children of miners, and to endeavour to obtain a uniform eight hours' bill for the working of mines. Mr. A. M'Donald, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. Ficard was in the vice-chair. There were about nine councillmen and 26 delegates present, including representatives from Durham, North and South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, South Yorkshire, Methley district, Northumberland, North and South Wales, and Scotland.——On Thursday, the Chairman introduced Dr. E. Beale, one of the members of the deputation from the honorary council in London; the other two members, Professor Beesley and Mr. W. Shaen, were absent.——Dr. Beale said the body he represented was called into existence by the council of the association, for the purpose of assisting their efforts in London to procure a better system of inspection of mines, and to watch over the interests and welfare of the miners generally. This they had done; they had no personal interests to serve; and he very much regretted the unjustifiable attacks that had been made upon them.——A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. Beale for his attendance.——Messrs. Stevenson, Miller, and M'Donald gave their report. They stated that they were deputed by the Conference to go to London to endeavour to obtain a royal commission to inspect the mines, and to report upon the present condition of miners. Owing to the lateness in the session, they failed to achieve their object; but Sir George Grey had promised to give the matter his best consideration; and if a royal commission were not appointed, Parliament would be asked early next session to appoint a select committee.——A vote of thanks was passed to the deputation.——The Chairman, who had been deputed by the council to attend the conference of trades held in London, in May and June, on the law of master and workman in relation to contracts of service, reported that the result of that conference was the arrangement of a bill for the alteration and amendment of the law, which was introduced into Parliament during the last session by Mr. Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, and read a first time.——A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and a resolution was agreed to, pledging the meeting to do all in their power to assist in obtaining the alteration of the law in accordance with the bill above referred to.——Messrs. Halliday, Wigan; Normansell, Yorkshire; and Scott, Northumberland and Durham; were appointed to audit the accounts.——A long discussion took place on the conduct of the council in the Blaina truck case. It was proposed by Mr. Allen, and seconded by Mr. Moulson, "That this conference exonerates the council from all blame in the Blaina truck case, feeling, with D. R. Thomas and the Welsh delegates, that the council would have taken up the case if they had been properly informed of it."——Mr. D. R. Thomas proposed, and Mr. Topping seconded, as an amendment, "That the council be blamed for not making the same inquiries into the Blaina truck case, as they did into the Maesteg case."——On a division, 20 voted for the motion, and 10 for the amendment.

Colliery Working—Refuge Places in Inclined Planes.—At the Petty Sessions at Bury, on Thursday, Mr. Crossland, solicitor, conducted proceedings for Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the Manchester District, against Mr. Grimshaw, agent of the Stand Lane Colliery, Radcliffe Bridge. It appeared that on the 28th of October, a collier, named Wolstancroft, was killed by a train of wagons running against him on one of the engine planes in the Whitefield Pit, and that when inspection was made, on the 31st following, it was found that sufficient refuge places at the sides were not provided as required by the Act of Parliament, and there was not the means of signalling from the top to the bottom, but only from the bottom to the top of the planes, which is also comprised by the same rule in the Act. The case required two informations. The refuge places were at one part of the plane thirty-seven yards between instead of twenty, which is the maximum distance allowed, and one of these had been filled up with rubbish. Mr. Watson, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, admitted both charges, explaining that difficulties had to be encountered in the plane from a fault, which had thrown the coal out of place, and occasioned a stone drift to be made, and that as regarded the signalling, he promised that a lever and hammer should be provided, so as to signal up as well as down. A penalty of 5*l.* and costs was imposed for not providing the refuge places, and the costs for not providing the means of signalling up the plane. It is expected that the penalty will be given to the widow of the deceased.

Supplying Spain with Coal—Fuel in Madrid.—The consequence of the absence of wood from the locality is an extreme high price for the limited quantity which is brought from a great distance to the market for the purposes of fuel. Man has been described as a "cooking animal;" and it is obvious that he must have the means of cooking. The cooking here is carried on with charcoal, which costs, I understand, 1s. 9d. per 25 lbs., or at the rate of 7s. per cwt. Wood is scarcely less expensive, and we all know how rapid is the consumption of both wood and charcoal. Up to a very recent period coal and coke were unknown in Madrid. A Spanish gentleman has assured me that last winter was the first in which he ever saw a coal fire burning in this city. The railways, however, from Alicante and Barcelona have brought up some small supplies of coal which had found their way to those ports, and these, being sold in Madrid at 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* per ton, have been found to afford such cheap and economical fuel that there is reason to expect there is likely to be a rage in Madrid for coal fires, especially if the price of the article can be at all reduced. The new houses recently built in Madrid have generally been fitted with fireplaces adapted to the consumption of coal; and I observe little sets of fire-irons, with companion hearth-brushes and bellows, ready for introduction into various apartments. All this seems to point to a coming revolution in favour of "Old King Coal," and I recommend his dynasty to the consideration and support of those who are interested in the mineral wealth of Great Britain. Just let us consider. There are upwards of 300,000 persons in Madrid, and there are, it is said here, "three months of winter." At the rate of one ton of coal per head per annum there is room for the introdnction of 300,000 tons of coal into this city. How is it to be brought here? Well, the Northern Railway is open to Bilboa and St. Sebastian. It will presently be open to Santander, a much better port. An arrangement must, of course, be made with the railway company for the conveyance of coals over their line, and for the use of a terminal station at Madrid. The cost of conveyance from the terminal station to different parts of the city would have to be added; and superadded to that the cost of advertising, which ought to be done on a very large and liberal scale. But, adding all these items to the cost of coal at the pit's mouth in England or Wales, and to the cost for conveyance from England to Bilboa, I suspect that a very large profit may be made on coals retailed at 3*l.* per ton to the inhabitants of Madrid; and I unhesitatingly say that at 3*l.* per ton half the population here would indulge in a coal fire. Let me guard myself, now, against an obvious observation. There are geologists and others who will no doubt say "There is plenty of coal in Spain." Although not much of a geologist, I believe such to be the fact. Different parts of Spain (though not in the neighbourhood of Madrid) might supply abundance of coal to the whole country. But the practical fact is that there are no coals to be had in Madrid much under 5*l.* per ton. Undoubtedly one of the misfortunes of Spain is that its national resources are not worked. Amongst those undeveloped national resources may be counted its coal mines. The cheapest coal from any mine in Spain is dearer at the pit's mouth than any imported from England. I have made enquiries as to this, and I cannot find any coal that is got in Spain that is delivered at less than 45s. per ton at the pit. That it might be delivered cheaper I have no doubt. The day will come when the vast mineral treasures of Spain will be worked. When that day comes, and when railroads afford means of carriage instead of mules, you will have Spanish coal enter into competition with British. But in the meantime Great Britain may supply all Spain with coal. Now, another consideration. I see, by Mr. Charles Capper's valuable text book on English commerce, entitled the "Port and Trade of London," that Spain receives annually from Great Britain nearly 400,000 tons of coal, of the value of nearly 200,000*l.* per annum (say 10s. a ton). These coals are introduded into Spain for two purposes; first, for the purposes of the marine; and second, for the purposes of the railways and of the manufactories at Baceiona, Seville, and elsewhere. The steam coals consumed by the Navy are paid for, as I gather from the estimates of the Ministerio de Marina, at the rate of nearly 60,000*l.* a year; and I believe most of these are obtained from South Wales. This is in itself a large proportion of the total, and, calculating how much of the remainder is required for the other purposes indicated, it is obvious how little is left for domestic consumption in any portion of this country. That the necessity of a supply of fuel in not altogether unappreciated in Spain was forcibly impressed on me by an advertisement posted on the walls of the Ministerio de la Gobernacion (or Home Department) some days since, which announced that a supply of "cok del gas," from "Cardiv y Nevvcastle" was to be obtained in Madrid, at prices not specified. In "cok del gas," from "Cardiv and Nevvcastle," one has not much faith; but it may be submitted to the coal owners in those localities whether an exportation to Spain, for the domestic consumption of the inhabitants in the wintry seasons which afflict this country, might not be managed as a lucrative commercial speculation. And I conclude by submitting this consideration to their more practical and mercantile reflection.

IMPROVED ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.

In alluding to the vast amount of ingenuity displayed in the construction of the machines employed at the German mines for bringing the ore raised into a marketable condition, it has frequently been observed by correspondents of the *Mining Journal* that the superiority of the German machinery, as compared with that in general use in Cornwall and Devonshire, is in a great measure attributable to the circumstance that, inasmuch as the German ores are, as a rule, considerably poorer than those of this country, there is a positive necessity for extracting every particle of ore in the most economic manner, in order to secure any profits at all. Now, in explanation of the fact that the development of English mines has always proved more profitable than German mines to English capitalists, notwithstanding the comparatively careless manner in which the ores are manipulated, such statements as these may be well enough, but that the possession of better mineral should prevent the greatest efforts being made to get the best and most economic machinery is much to be regretted. With the markets for both copper and tin as depressed as they are at present, it must be anything but satisfactory to mine adventurers to know that the Germans succeed in realising good profits from mineral which is not nearly so rich as that which in England is thrown on the attle heaps, and that were greater attention paid to the treatment of the ore the balance in their accounts would very often be in their favour instead of against them. The antipathy amongst miners to anything in the shape of machinery invented by others than Cornishmen is doubtless much less now than it was a few years since; but in machinery for dressing ores the Cornishmen are still far behind the Germans; and it should be remembered that it is less than twelve years ago that so competent an authority as Mr. John Arthur Phillips, himself a Cornishman, was compelled, after pointing out the advantages of the sleeping-table and percussion-table used by the Germans, to admit that "in the mines of Cornwall neither of these contrivances are employed." Of course, in so delicate and tedious an operation as that of dressing ores certain modifications in detail are necessary to suit peculiarities in the ores to be dressed; but, as the cleaning depends in all instances upon the various specific gravities of the materials treated, it must be obvious that all that is necessary is to allow more time for the separation when the specific gravities of the ore and refuse are nearly equal than when there is a material difference. The great recommendations for a machine for general purposes consists in the facilities which it offers for regulating so as to suit different descriptions of ore, its non-liability to get out of repair, and the completeness with which it separates the ore from the matrix that may be associated with it; whilst the first cost of the machine should be moderate, and a small amount of power suffice to keep it in operation.

An improved circular concave percussion table, which is calculated to prove of great practical utility, has recently been invented and patented by Mr. Hoffman, and as the separation is effected both well and speedily, it would, doubtless, be a great boon to the many mines from which a large amount of low-quality ore is produced, and which, treated in the usual way, entails a positive loss upon the mine. The speed with which the crushed ore can be passed over a circular buddle is already well known in Cornwall, and it is also acknowledged that the separation of the ore from the matrix is much facilitated by subjecting it to a vibratory motion. Taking advantage of these facts, Mr. Hoffman constructs a circular concave table, to which a vibratory pendulum motion is given by means of rollers and semi-circular bearings, which so materially lessen friction, that the power required for both the rotatory and vibratory motions are absolutely insignificant; in addition to this, the ore is thoroughly separated from the matrix, and arranged according to its quality; the division being, indeed, so complete that the mixture of blende and lead can be operated upon with the greatest facility, the one being separated from the other by a single operation as perfectly as could be effected by hand at two or three distinct processes. Where the ores to be treated are very poor in the metal which it is desired to extract—such, for example, as the gold ores of Wales—the improved table will, as Mr. Hoffman anticipates, be of great advantage, as the smallest quantities of gold or silver would be collected, without the extreme care now required to be exercised.

In addition to the circular table, Mr. Hoffman has constructed a modification of the machine, in the form of an endless table, a band of stout vulcanised India-rubber being employed to carry the mineral. That the machine works well, and separates the mineral admirably, cannot be denied; but, at the same time, we should give the preference to the circular arrangement, as we fear the band would be very liable to loosen irregularly with comparatively little wear, and think, moreover, that India-rubber is not the most desirable material to put into the hands of ore dressers. The circular arrangement is free from the objections to which the endless table would appear to be liable; and, if Mr. Hoffman confines his attention to this, he will find but little difficulty in getting his invention thoroughly tested on the large scale, and the result of these trials we shall be glad to record. That the merits of Mr. Hoffman's invention may be readily understood, we subjoin a plan and section of the machine, from which, with the mechanical description accompanying it, the improvements will be at once seen.

The invention, as described in Mr. Hoffman's specification, consists in a particular mode of hanging and arranging tables or troughs, such as are now in use, or others, and over or through which a current of liquid is caused to flow to carry away the earthy and other light matters. The patentee is aware such tables have been made to jog or vibrate, but always in a more or less incomplete, and never in a sufficiently satisfactory manner. Now, this invention consists in suspending or supporting tables, troughs, or receivers upon a frame or frames supported at two or more points upon eccentrics, or bearings and supports eccentric to each other, so that rapid, tremulous, jogging, and vibrating motions may be communicated to them through eccentric or cam motions, or otherwise. This invention further consists in the construction of tables with endless belts, from which the material is cleared by washing. The invention also consists in the employment of circular tables made to rotate, as well as jog or vibrate. Also in constructing tables in the form of a spiral drum, and in the form of eccentrics; also in the form of four tables placed round a centre. Of the annexed engravings, Fig. 1 is a side view, partly in section, and Fig. 2 a plan of a circular washing and separating machine. The material is led by a pipe, *a*, from the hopper, *b*, on to the table, which receives a rapid jogging or vibrating tremulous motion through eccentric bearings and supports, *v v*, and connecting rods, *c c*, worked by the shaft, *d*, which is set in motion by the strap, *e*. The shaft is carried in bearings on the bed or foundation plate, and has on it a wheel with a band, *f*, passing to another shaft, *g*, placed near the centre of the machine; the inner end of the shaft, *g*, carries a worm in gear, with a wheel, *h*, fixed upon a central shaft; the upper end of the central shaft passes through the hopper, and terminates in a pipe, *i*, which is carried up to the floor above, where the end of it bends over into a reservoir of water, forming a syphon. By these means a head of water sufficiently powerful is obtained to wash the mineral off the table; the lower part, *i*, of the pipe has several branches, *j j*, which lead the water to a circular ring or pipe, *k*, also with several branches to supply the circular trough, *l*; the trough is dided into compartments, and each compartment has a branch pipe leading to it, except to that portion where the flexible tubes are attached, as hereafter described. To a part—say, one-sixth of the circumference of the pipe, *k*—is fitted a series of branches having flexible tubing, *o*, connected to them. The tubing is furnished with jets and spreaders, *m m*, and may be placed at any angle to wash the mineral off the tables as the pipes travel over its surface. The earth and other foreign matters, with the water from the trough, *l*, fall into a circular box or receiver, *n*, placed beneath; the mineral is washed off into separate receivers, *p q*, attached to the frame and revolving with it, from which they fall into the boxes, *x x*. The water in the boxes runs off by the pipes, *r s t*, the boxes being placed inclined for that purpose.

Fig. 1.

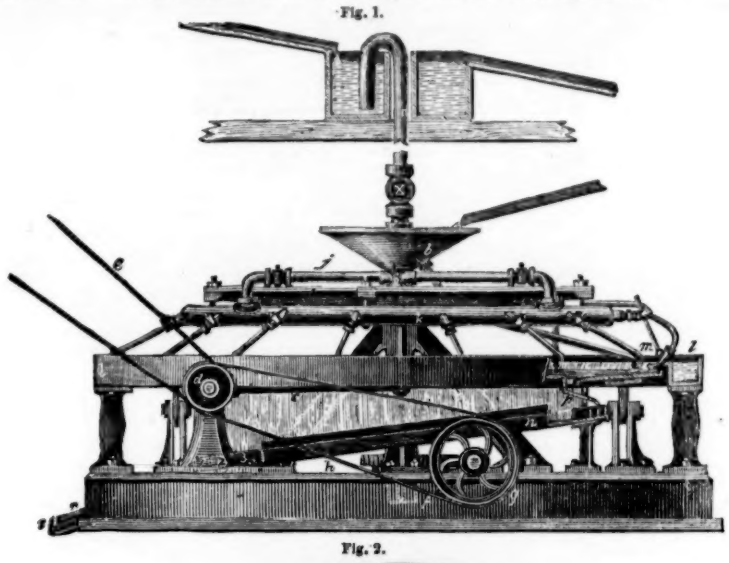
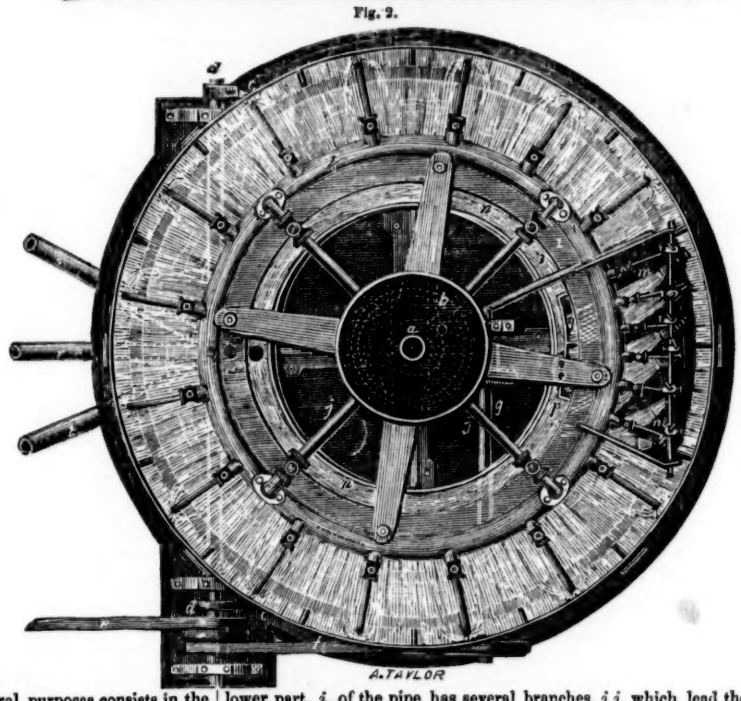


Fig. 2.



IMPROVED CRUSHING MACHINERY.—The improvements in crushing machinery patented by Mr. Hoffman, of Wilmington-square, consist in the employment of two segmental-shaped beams, in the faces of which the patentee lets in steel or other hard metal crushing-blocks; between these beams he places a roller, and lets in similar blocks on two opposite faces thereof. He connects the roller by jointed rods to a crank, and communicates a rocking motion to the roller. Upon the wearing of any of the crushing-blocks they can be removed, and other blocks may be substituted for them; or he makes use of two rollers, or two segmental-shaped beams only. We shall publish an illustrated description of this invention next week.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ISAAC THOMAS.—On Monday last a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a valuable timepiece mounted in white marble, was presented to Mr. Isaac Thomas by the miners at Wheal Uny, where he had filled the office of clerk with credit to himself and satisfaction to all with whom he was connected for upwards of ten years.

A silver mine is reported to have been discovered on the Ormeshead.

THE WIGAN COLLIERS.—At a meeting of the Wigan Coal Masters' Association, held at Liverpool, on Monday, it was unanimously resolved that the demands recently made by the miners for an advance of wages should not be acceded to.

An explosion of fire-damp recently took place in the coal mines at Reden, near Saarbruck, in Prussia. This explosion set on fire a quantity of gunpowder. About 30 lives were lost.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 24 day of November inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by John Gatley, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at Truro, within the Stannaries, on Monday, the 21st day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., the secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 19th day of November inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).
GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London
Dated Truro, November 5, 1864. (Agents of the said Solicitors).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL ALBION SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the WHEAL ALBION SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of Ladock, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the MINE SETT or GRANT of the said company, and the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS of and belonging to the said mine, either together or in lots, particulars whereof appear in handbills.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to the officer in charge thereof; and further particulars, with conditions of sale, may be obtained of HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 9, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23d day of November inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 9, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HAMMETT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23d day of November inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 9, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST TRESKERBY MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Cardozo *v.* Michell and Others, dated the 23d day of August last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon,
40 (1024ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Joseph Michell;
25 (1024ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant W. F. Payne; and
40 (1024ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant James Spencer,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, Plaintiff's Solicitor).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 9, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said COURT, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 21st day of November inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINE, in the parish of Camborne, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

28 fms. 6 in. pumps.	1 horse whim.
1 6 in. doorpiece.	25 fms. ladders.
1 5¼ in. working piece.	35 fms. whim chain.

2 whim kibbles, 1 whim barrel, 2 tackles, 9 fms. small chain, 18 fms. tackle rope, 2 winze kibbles, 1 smiths' bellows, 1 anvil and vice, 132 ft. timber, smiths and miners' tools, nails, 3 barrows, 20 lbs. borer steel, shovels, iron ladder and staves, old iron, 1 grindstone, carpenters' wood shed, 36 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, and 1 small ditto, account-house furniture, and a quantity of new and old materials and effects in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to the officer of the Court in possession; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for Mr. J. E. Upton, Solicitor, Leeds).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 9, 1864.

BROADFIELD COLLIERY, FENTON, STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES—EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

MR. HIGGINBOTTOM is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BROADFIELD COLLIERY, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 22 and 23, 1864,
ONE CONDENSING BEAM WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 15 in., stroke 4 ft.
ONE ATMOSPHERIC BEAM WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 36½ in., stroke 5 ft.
ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, cylinder 20 in., stroke 4 ft.
ONE CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, cylinder 30 in., stroke 4 ft.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, cylinder 12 in., stroke 4 ft.
ONE BEAM PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 50 in., stroke 7 ft.
ONE BEAM PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 80 in., stroke 8½ ft.
Wrought-iron boilers, fly-wheels, shafts, driving gear, pit frames, pulleys, and wagons, pump trees and rods, capstan and shears, flat and round ropes and chains, weighing machines, buildings, wrought and cast-iron rails, tools, stores, &c.

Descriptive catalogues may be had on application to Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM, surveyor and auctioneer, Foley-place, Longton.

Broadfield Colliery is distant about one mile from the wharf of the Trent and Mersey Canal at Stoke-upon-Trent, and about one mile from the Stoke and Longton stations on the North Staffordshire Railway. Sale each day at Twelve o'clock.
Foley-place, Longton, November 10, 1864.

ELSWICK COAL MINES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MR. FRANK MERCER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 26th day of November, 1864, at One o'clock precisely, ONE-EIGHTH SHARE, and ONE-HALF of one other ONE-EIGHTH SHARE, of the VALUABLE COAL MINES under the TOWNSHIP of ELSWICK, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, containing upwards of 800 acres, consisting of valuable seams of coal yet unwrought, and of the Brockwell seam, now in the course of working by Messrs. Cochrane, the lessees.

Printed particulars may be had of the Auctioneer, at his office, 28, Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, and GRAHAM, solicitors, 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.; Messrs. LAMB, BROOKS, and CHALLIS, solicitors, Basingstoke; and of Messrs. CLAYTON, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. JOHN WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at WHEAL NELSON MINE, near Camborne, on Saturday, December 3, at Ten A.M., the undermentioned ENGINE and MATERIALS, viz.:—
ONE 60 in. ENGINE, with BOILER.

8 10 in. pumps.	1 9 in. old working.
1 10 in. windbore.	5 8 in. pumps.
1 10 in. doorpiece.	1 8 in. pumps.
1 9 in. working.	2 angle bobs.

Tram irons, bucket rods, chain, staples, bolts, screwing gear, 2 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, smiths' tools, account-house furniture, &c.—November 5, 1864.

TYWARNHAILE MINE.
ENGINES AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. JOHN WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at TYWARNHAILE MINE, on the 5th and 6th of December next, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—
ONE 70 in. ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS.
ONE 70 in. ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS.
ONE 28 in. ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and crusher attached.
ONE 24 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, and steam capstan attached.

100 fms. 19 and 20 in. pitwork.		10 fms. 10 in. pitwork.	
80 fms. 15 and 16 in.	ditto	14 fms. 8 in.	ditto
20 fms. 13 in.	ditto	250 fms. wood rods, from 16 to 12 inches	
50 fms. 11 in.	ditto	square.	

Strapping plates, bucket rods, chain, tram irons, wagons, skips, smiths and miners' tools, account-house furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be issued one week prior to the days of sale, and may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Exeter; Mr. NEWTON, Camborne; and the Agents on the mine.

The sale will commence each day at noon precisely.

N.B.—The mine is three miles from the shipping port of St. Agnes, and two miles from Scorrier station.—November 5, 1864.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders ,24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).—RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS, MAKERS of the PATENT PRIZE CLOD CRUSHERS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT WHEELS, &c., with wood or iron naves.

Coach builders, wheelwrights, coach proprietors, &c., should use these wheels, as they the best and cheapest in the world.

Gentlemen, farmers, and others applying direct to the works will be liberally treated. Catalogues, prices, &c., can be obtained on application to the Works, Beverley, Yorkshire.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
RAILWAY WAGONS.—This company having from SIX to SEVEN THOUSAND COAL, COKE, IRONSTONE, and BALLAST WAGONS, have generally a number TO LET for one or more years, including repairs, at Rugby, Peterboro', Shrewsbury, Chester, Carnforth, Stoke-on-Trent, Staveley, Droitwich, Worcester, Gloucester, Reading, Hereford, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, and Birmingham.
They also CONTRACT for WAGON REPAIRS at any of the above stations.
The company BUILD EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY WAGONS and CARRIAGES for CASH, or by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, extending over three, five, seven, or ten years.
HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.
Midland Works, Birmingham.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY
SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR to PAINT in APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s. For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.

GLOVER and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of turpentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpentine, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

PETROLEUM.

This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.

Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2½ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. .... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ....6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.

GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects miners, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can also be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

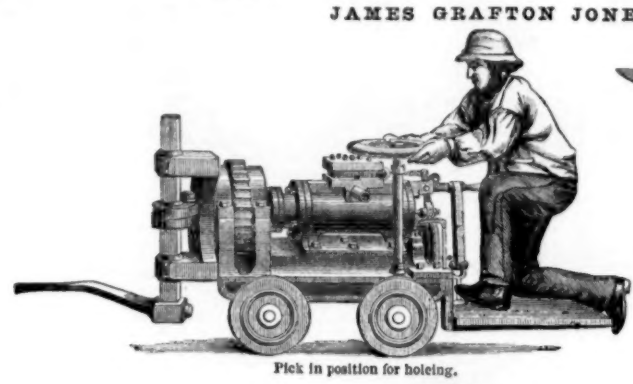
BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 12, Gower-street North, London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

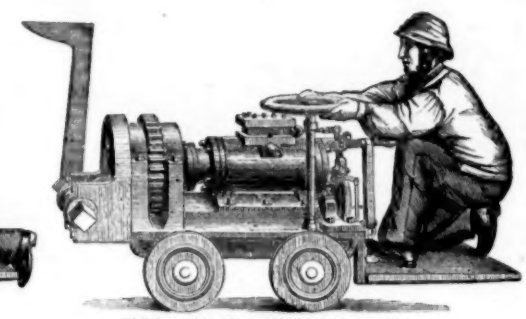
OFFICES, 12, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

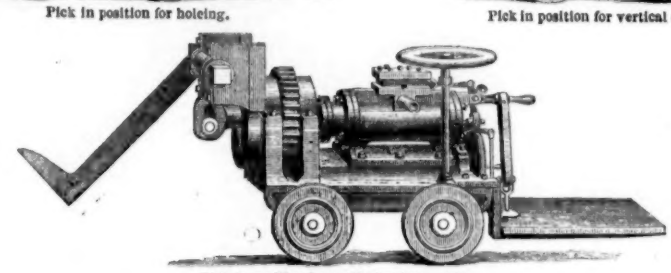
JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for holeing.



Pick in position for vertical cut downwards.



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

Messrs. JONES and LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holeing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

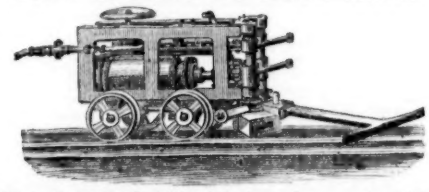
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

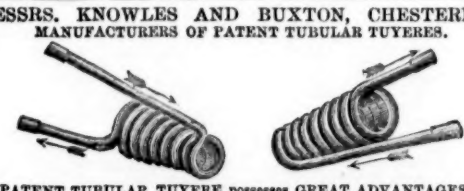


MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

*** COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.



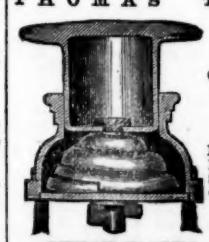
The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.

We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1 tuyere,	16 in. long	.....	28s. each.
No. 2	18	.....	32s. "
No. 3	20	.....	36s. "
No. 4	22	.....	40s. "
No. 5	24	.....	44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.



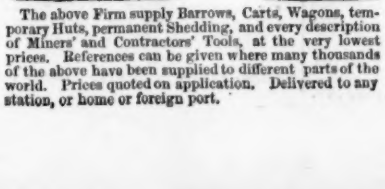
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL.
FILES MARKED T. TURTON. EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE,—35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C. where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER,
Are PREPARED to FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FITTINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.

They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND in CONNECTION with IRON BUILDINGS, &c.

The above would in all cases be consigned ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection. Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on application, and references permitted to the engineers thereof.



The above Firm supply Barrows, Carts, Wagons, temporary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest prices. References can be given where many thousands of the above have been supplied to different parts of the world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any station, or home or foreign port.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

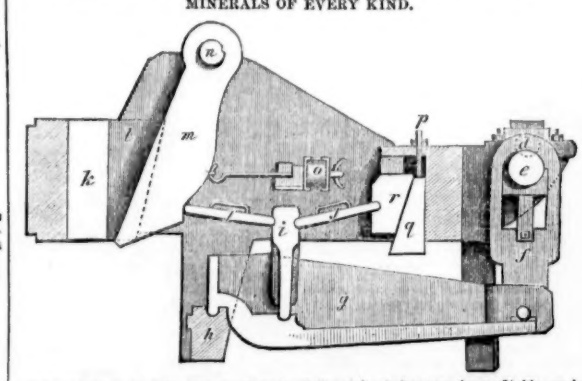
PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

Fully described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years, and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCESTER.

Oveca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

IN CASES of RHEUMATISM, Debility, Stomach Complaints, Bile, Gravel, Cutaneous Affections, Headache, Indigestion, &c., take PARR'S LIFE PILLS. They give immediate relief, without the slightest pain or inconvenience. May be had of any chemist.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

DR. SMITH has just published a Free Edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self-Care of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the secret sins of youth. Copies will be sent post-free to any address on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, No. 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

DR. WATSON, F.R.A.S. (of the Lock Hospital, and College of Physicians and Surgeons) on the Self Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Decline of Manly Vigour, and Diseases of Indiscretion, with Means for Perfect Restoration, free for six stamps, by Dr. WATSON, 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultation daily from Eleven till Two and Six till Eight. Sunday, Ten till Twelve.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	21¼		11 3 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	2⅛	2 2¼	13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		477 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1864
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	April, 1864
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	38		8 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1864
1900	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	31	32 33	32 18 6	0 10 0	Oct. 1864
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		12 18 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1864
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		271 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1864
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		152 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	600	580 600	933 0 0	10 0 0	Sept. 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		775 10 0	6 0 0	Oct. 1864
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	¾ 1	0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	55	50 52½	125 0 0	2 0 0	Sept. 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	20½	18½ 19½	12 2 0	0 17 0	Oct. 1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		101 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	—		0 2 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1864
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 6	11	12¼ 13	1 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		64 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	5		1 14 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
12800	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	17	16¼ 16¾	1 1 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	7½		5 15 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	34½	32¼ 33¼	4 12 0	0 12 6	Sept. 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—		29 15 0	1 15 0	Oct. 1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		427 10 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1864
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	4¼	4 4¼	2 15 6	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		155 18 0	10 0 0	Aug. 1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	28⅞	27¼	16 19 7	0 12 3	Jan. 1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼	2⅜ 2⅝	0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	2⅛	2¼ 2⅜	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		113 10 0	10 0 0	Oct. 1864
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	34	34 36	74 5 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1864
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	540	520 540	452 10 0	7 0 0	Sept. 1864
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	—		74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	35	20 30	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	26s. 28s.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	17	16 17	15 11 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	9	7 9	25 13 0	0 5 0	July, 1864
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	63	65 70	3 15 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		52 10 0	1 10 0	Sept. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	215	210 215	417 0 0	4 0 0	Oct. 1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	92	88 92	603 0 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—	12 13	15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—		2 3 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	16	12½ 13½	58 17 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	86 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	202½	200 205	183 15 0	4 0 0	Oct. 1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	20	19 20	50 5 0	0 12 6	Aug. 1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		14 17 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	6½	6¼ 6¾	—	—	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	—	40	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 5 9	12	10 12	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus, Redruth	0 14 6	—		7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 0 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		—	—	—
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 10	—		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	7 0 0	8	7 7¼	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	10 17 6	9	7 9	76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	3 0 0	May, 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	9	9 9¼	0 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	28	26 28	100 0 0	8 0 0	July, 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅝	⅛ ¾	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¾	3 4	0 14 4	0 3 0	June, 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	23 25	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	⅞ 1⅛	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	6	5 6	10 1 2	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		1 1 0	0 2 0	July, 1864
9275	New Wildeberg	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	8		1 7 3	0 7 3	Jan. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	31	33 35	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	5	4¾ 5¼	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 1 9	0 1 9	Aug. 1864
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 5 0	June, 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2	1¾ 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	5 6	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.		May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅛ ¾	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	⅛ ⅜	Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	⅛ ¾	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	⅜	Oct. 1863
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		Mar. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	1⅛	1¼ 1¾	Fully paid.
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0	—	3¼ 4	Sept. 1864
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	⅜ ⅝	Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	1⅜ 1⅝	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper, South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 12 0	—		June, 1864
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 8 6	—		May, 1864
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 7 6	—		June, 1864
6380	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 11 6	—		Feb. 1864
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	25 3 6	—		Aug. 1864
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 8 4	2	2⅜ 2⅝	Oct. 1864
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 10 0			
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	—	2		
2000	Carnelloe (tin and cop.), Zennor	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 11 0	1⅝	1¼ 1⅛	Oct. 1864
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	—		June, 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2¼ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 8 6	—		Aug. 1864
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
1024	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0	—		
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	5 10 0	—		
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (tin) [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 12s. pd.]				Jan. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	18s. 6d.	Fully paid.
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	25 7 0	—		Oct. 1864
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 10 0	—		
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0	—	3	Oct. 1864
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 11 0	—		Dec. 1863
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
25000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	6 8 0	—		May, 1864
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 2 0	—		April, 1864
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 7 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	6¾	6¼ 6½	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 10 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 14 0	—		May, 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 9 0	7	6⅜ 6⅝	Nov. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	7 19 6	⅛	¼ ⅛	Sept. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 7 0	—		Mar. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	20 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 2s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 9 8	—	3 3¼	Sept. 1864
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	1 10 0	—		
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 1 0	6	5 6	Aug. 1864
9600	East Wheal Abraham (copper)	0 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—		Sept. 1863
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0 10 6	—		Oct. 1864
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 2 6	—		July, 1864
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	9 5 6	4⅝	4¾ 5	Sept. 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	2⅛	2 3	
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 3 10	—		Sept. 1864
6000	Fortescue Con. (sil.), Endellion	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 1 6	—		Mar. 1864
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 11 6	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	4⅝	4⅝	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1024	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	0 5 0	—	8s.	Oct. 1864
5700	Goginan (silver-lead)	12 10 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Goich Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 4 5	—		No call.
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 9 0	—		Sept. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	63 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 11 6	—		Sept. 1864
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	2 14 0	—		Sept. 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	1 15 0	—		Mar. 1864
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 0 0	5¼	5 5¼	Sept. 1864
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 10 0	3⅛	3¼ 3½	April, 1864
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 14 6	2⅛	2 2⅛	April, 1863
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 0 0	—		No call.
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
2048	Grylls Consols (tin)	1 5 0	—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 14 11	—		July, 1864
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 7 3	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 0 0	3⅛	3 3¼	July, 1864
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 6 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	2 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	4¼	4⅛ 4⅜	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 12 6	—		Nov. 1863
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 2 6	15s.	11s. 13s.	June, 1864
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 2 6	⅞	14s. 16s.	Oct. 1864
3000	Lanivet (tin), [L. £2]	1 18 0	—		Nov. 1864
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop)	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 2 0	—		April, 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	—		
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	19 0 0	22	17 19	Sept. 1864
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L.]	4 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	—		
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
12000	New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 7s. 6d. paid]				Mar. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 8 0	—		June, 1864
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	2 11 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 9 0	—		May, 1864
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 0	11	8 9	Dec. 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5969	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 3 0	—		Mar. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 14 0	—		Oct. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	2 2 6	—		June, 1864
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	37 15 0	—		Oct. 1864
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	26 13 6	—		Sept. 1864
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2	2 2¼	
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 1 6	—		Jan. 1864
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 16 4	1	⅞ 1⅛	Nov. 1864
2500	North Frances (cop.)	13 17 6	—		Aug. 1864
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 7 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—		Aug. 1864
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1863
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 9 6	—		Aug. 1864
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 3 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Aug. 1864
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—		May, 1864
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	—		Jan. 1864
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	33 5 0	18¼	17½ 18¼	July, 1864
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—		
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 5 0	2		Jan.
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 10 6	3		Oct.
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 12 11	—	2⅛ 2⅜	Aug.
1000	N. Wh. Seton, Camborne [L. £25]	2 10 0	—		Aug.
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—		July,
1000	Pant-y-Pydew (lead)	5 7 6	—		Aug.
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 8 6	—		Oct.
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 9 6	—		Aug.
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—	2⅜ 3⅛	Sept.
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	3 0 0	—		Aug.
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		June,
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—		Feb.
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 6 0	5s.	3s. 4s.	Feb.
8000	Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	—		Sept.
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	3⅛		April,
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—		April,
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—		Aug.
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carmart. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		June,
4096	Rialton E. Wh. Rose (sil.-ld.)	—	—		
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	—	—		No call.
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—	⅛	No call.
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—		
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 12 9	—		Feb.
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—		July,
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	1 10 0	—		Sept.
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Jan.
800	Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £8]	5 0 0	—		Feb.
20000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	1 0 0	—		May,
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]				Fully paid.
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2	1¾ 2	Jan.
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 1 0	—		June,
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	0 12 6	—		June,
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	16 10 8	—		May,
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		Aug.
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		July,
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 2 6	—		Aug.
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	7 11 0	—		Nov.
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 17 0	2	1⅛ 1⅜	June,
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	12 9 0	—		[illegible]
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 4 6	2		Oct.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Aug.
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Dec.
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—		Nov.
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	8 10 0	—		Jan.
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	6 2 6	—		Aug.
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—		April,
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2	Feb.
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5½]	4 0 0	—		Aug.
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—		July,
2000	South St. Ives (tin), St. Ives	0 5 0	—	¼ ⅜	May,
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Nov.
1024	S. Tresavean (cop.), St. Day	5 6 7	—		Oct.
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	20 6 4	—		Dec.
5791	So. Wh. Leisure (tin and cop.)	0 10 0	—		Oct.
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	49 13 0	—		
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	—		Oct.
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—		Mar.
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Fully paid.
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 0 0	—		Nov.
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	—		Nov.
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Dec.
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		July,
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	34 15 6	20	18 19	Jan.
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 17 0	—		Nov.
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 2 0	—		Sept.
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		Aug.
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	7 8 8	—		
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—		Jan.
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	12 10 0	—		Jan.
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		Aug.
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 1 6	—		July,
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 12 0	—		Aug.
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	6 15 1	—		Jan.
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 15s. paid]				Oct.
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		April,
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Jan.
6000	Tywarnhaile (copper)	5 17 6	—		Sept.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	6s.	5s. 6s.	July,
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 1	—	1⅛ 1¼	Oct.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Fully paid.
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8	7 8	Oct.
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 6 8	9s.	7s. 9s.	Oct.
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	1 18 0	—		Sept.
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—		Sept.
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—		Nov.
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—		May,
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—		Oct.
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	12 10 0	—		Aug.
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	161 0 0	—		Oct.
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	9 11 6	—		May,
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	40 0 0	70	67½ 72½	Oct.
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 10	—		Mar.
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	92 5 0	30	25 30	Aug.
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 16 10	—		Sept.
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—		Aug.
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		July,
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—		Mar.
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 11 0	—		Sept.
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	4 6 6	—		April,
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	23 0 0	11	10 12	Sept.
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 2 6	—		July,
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	8 13 4	—		Aug.
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 13 0	2	1¾ 2	Aug.
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 11 6	—		Aug.
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July.
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 14 6	—		Oct.
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	12 15 0	—		Sept.
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 2 6	—		Jan.
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	7 0 0	—		Oct.
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 14 0	—	5¼ 5¾	Aug.
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	5 14 0	5¼		Oct.
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 11 6	—	⅜ ½	Sept.
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—		Mar.
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	3 5 0	—		Aug.
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	4 2 6	—		Oct.
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 10 0	—		Sept.
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 14 8	—		Aug.
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—	3 3⅛	Dec.
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 13 0	—		Aug.
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 14 7	—		June,
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	6 16 0	—		Aug.
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—		April,
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	4 13 9	—		Oct.
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	13 18 10	—		Feb.
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		April,
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier.	—	—		
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—		June,
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—		July,
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	12 19 0	—		Aug.
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 18 0	—		Oct.
960	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	2 16 6	—		July,
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 14 6	—		Oct.
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	14 15 0	5s.	⅛ ¼	Aug.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 12 0	—	3⅛ 3⅜	Sept.
4500	Wheal Vlow (copper)	0 9 0	—		Mar.
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 15 0	—		Aug.
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	7 7 0	—		June,
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 15 6	—		Sept.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares		Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	19	18 19	
20000	City Offices [L. £50]	5 0 0	2⅜	2 2¼	Oct.
10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	17 10 0	17½	14½ 15½	
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	—		
10000	Gellivara Iron [L. £50]	5 0 0	—		
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	7	6⅝ 6⅞	
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	26	24 26	
20000	Humber Ironworks [L. £50]	8 0 0	—	8¼ 8¾	
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	7⅛	7⅛ 7⅜	
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	8	7⅛ 7⅜	
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	7 10 0	4	4⅛ 4⅜	
50000	Lond. & Glasg. Engi. [L. £50]	10 0 0	—		
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	4¼	4¼ 4¾	
10000	National Financial [L. £50]	5 0 0	5⅜	5¼ 5¾	
12000	Nerbudda [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £1 pd.]				
30000	Nova Scotia Gold & Land [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully
20000	Rhymney Iron [10000 £50 pd., 10000 £15 pd.]				
5000	Silver's Indiarub. Wks. [L. £50]	10 0 0	—		
40000	Smith, Knight, & Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	4	2¼ 3½	

\. Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

\. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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